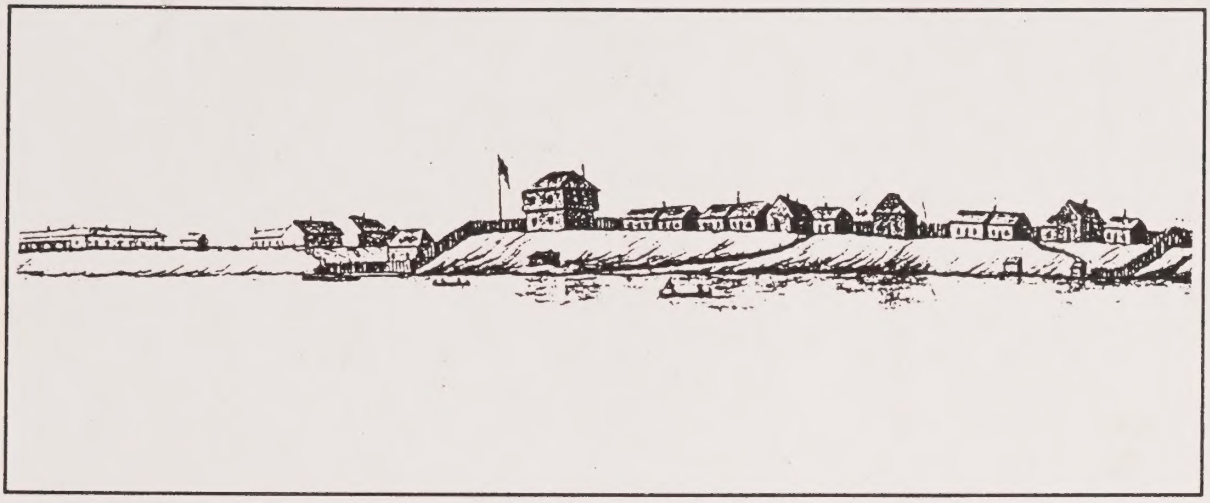
SETTLING THE NORTH SHORE



An Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy Study Area

Submitted to
The Waterfront Regeneration Trust
Toronto, Ontario

Prepared By
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
662 Bathurst Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R3
(416) 531-6396
(File #: 94MZ-01)

and

UNTERMAN McPHAIL CUMING ASSOCIATES
540 Runnymede Road
Toronto, Ontario M6S 2Z7
(416) 766-7333

July 1994

Waterfront Regeneration
Trust

Fiducie de régénération du
secteur riverain

Commissioner
The Honourable David Crombie, P.C.

Deputy Commissioner
David A. Carter

Commissaire
L'honorable David Crombie, p.c.

Sous-commissaire
David A. Carter

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to provide a copy of ***Settling the North Shore: An Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy Study Area.***

This study was a step in compiling an inventory of documented cultural heritage resources along the north shore of Lake Ontario from Burlington to Trenton. It defines cultural heritage resources and activities, identifies, classifies and maps known cultural heritage features and areas, and presents methods for evaluating heritage resources.

This document represents the opinion of the authors and not necessarily that of the Trust or the project workgroup.

I hope that agencies and interested individuals along the waterfront will find this report helpful and timely. Any comments or questions can be directed to Suzanne Barrett, Director, Lake Ontario Program at the Waterfront Regeneration Trust.

Thanks, as always, for your continued interest and involvement in this work.

Sincerely,

David Crombie

207 Queen's Quay West • Suite 580, Box 129 • Toronto, Ontario M5J 1A7
Telephone (416) 314-9490 • Facsimile (416) 314-9497

Inventory
of
Cultural Heritage Resources
of the
Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy Study Area

Submitted to

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust

Toronto, Ontario

Prepared By

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
662 Bathurst Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R3
(416) 531-6396
(File #: 94MZ-01)

and

UNTERMAN McPHAIL CUMING ASSOCIATES
540 Runnymede Road
Toronto, Ontario M6S 2Z7
(416) 766-7333

July 1994

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Main entry under title:
Settling the north shore

ISBN 0-7778-4613-6

1. Ontario—History. 2. Ontario, Lake, Region (N.Y. and Ont.)—History.
I. Archaeological Services Inc. II. Unterman McPhail Cuming Associates. III. Ontario. Waterfront Regeneration Trust.

FC3061.S47 1995
F1059.O6S47 1995

971.3'5

C95-964091-6

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Dr. Ronald F. Williamson[1]
Report Research & Preparation:	Mr. Paul Campbell[2] Mr. David Cuming[2] Ms. Beverly Garner[1] Mr. Robert MacDonald[1] Mr. David Robertson[1] Ms. Jean Simonten[2] Mr. Stephen Cox Thomas[1] Mr. Richard Unterman[2] Dr. Ronald Williamson
Database System Design & Analysis:	Mr. Stephen Cox Thomas
Graphics:	Mr. Andrew Allan[1] Ms. Eva MacDonald[1]

[1]*Archaeological Services Inc.*
[2]*Unterman McPhail Cuming Associates*

Acknowledgements

Many individuals contributed to the successful completion of this project. In particular, our thanks go to Mr. Peter Carruthers and Ms. Irene Rota, of the Cultural Heritage Working Group, *Waterfront Regeneration Trust* for their advice and logistical support; to Mr. Richard Morash and Mr. Andrew Robertson, of *Ontario Hydro*, for their work on the digital mapping; to Mr. Robert Nesbitt for information on several of the archaeological sites in the Lynde Shores region; and to Ms. Mary Cullen of the Parks Services Branch, *Environment Canada*. We are further indebted to all those members of the various clerk's and planning department staffs, LACAC's and local history groups who responded to our requests for information.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

One of the overall objectives of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy, co-ordinated by the *Waterfront Regeneration Trust*, is to ensure that future development and use of Lake Ontario's shoreline areas is conducted in such a way that it reconciles the need for continued growth and change with the need to ensure that the natural and cultural heritage of the area is protected and enhanced. The focus of the strategy is the north shore of the lake, extending from Burlington Bay in the west to the Trent River in the east. This waterfront zone falls within the area that has been defined as the Greater Toronto Bioregion, encompassing the watersheds that drain to the north shore of Lake Ontario, as well as their headwaters on the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine. As this area extends across many jurisdictional boundaries, the Greenway Strategy represents an attempt to design and implement an ecosystem-based approach to planning that involves a broad spectrum of governments, public agencies and private groups.

The activities of the *Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy* have been directed towards exploring six major issues with respect to future use of the waterfront, including:

1) the establishment of a continuous waterfront trail;

2) the development of methods, guidelines and processes with respect to shoreline management;

3) the exploration of the region's natural heritage, and the most suitable means for its protection and enhancement;

4) the documentation, conservation and development of its cultural heritage;

5) the development of integrated programmes directed at site remediation; and

6) the exploration of tourism, recreation, economic and social opportunities to be gained by environmental regeneration and improved public access to the waterfront.

Archaeological Services Inc. (*ASI*), in association with *Unterman McPhail Cuming Associates* (*UMCA*), was contracted by the *Waterfront Regeneration Trust* to undertake the compilation of an inventory of documented cultural heritage resources along the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the area encompassed by the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy. The purposes of this project were:

1) to define the nature of cultural heritage resources and cultural activities within the townships and municipal areas adjacent to Lake Ontario, within an approximately two kilometre wide strip along the waterfront;

2) to identify and map known cultural heritage features and areas in consultation with databases and local individuals and groups;

3) to develop criteria for mapping areas with the potential for the occurrence of unconfirmed, or as yet unknown, sites;

4) to present a summary of methods of evaluating the significance of heritage resources; and

5) to classify the documented heritage resources in terms of general theme groupings for the purposes of interpretation and planning.

This project represents the first step in attempting to collect heritage data within a large planning area characterized by a very diverse resource base. This initial foray into comprehensive data collection should be regarded as a pilot project. There have been a number of challenges encountered during this research, particularly with respect to addressing the methods and practice of the survey, collection, mapping and analysis of heritage data at the provincial, regional and municipal levels, and the overall accuracy and consistency of these data.

Of particular relevance to comprehensive municipal planning are the considerable differences in the capabilities of those municipalities lying within the study area (those with LACAC's *versus* those without, those with heritage planning staff *versus* those without), and the relative awareness of supra-urban, urban, suburban and rural municipalities of their heritage resources, and the threats facing those resources. These are all basic issues that should be addressed as part of the waterfront planning process.

1.2 DEFINING CULTURAL HERITAGE

The utility of the following report, as a guide that will assist to incorporate cultural heritage concerns within the overall planning and development process, fundamentally rests upon a clear understanding of the physical nature of cultural heritage resources, the variety of forms they may assume, and their overall significance and value to society.

In common usage, the word heritage tends to be vaguely equated with "things of the past". While it may be arguable that such an interpretation of the term is true, it is so only in the very narrowest sense. An interest in heritage does indeed indicate an awareness of, and concern for, "things of the past", yet at the same time it recognizes that these "relics" are worthy of such interest primarily because they provide insights into the processes that have helped to shape the contemporary world in which we live, and that will continue to exert an influence into the future. Examination of our heritage, therefore, not only allows us to learn about our origins and our history, but it also provides a means of understanding who we are now, and a means of glimpsing who we may become.

In recognition of the essentially timeless quality of these "things of the past", Ontario's heritage has recently been defined as:

> all that our society values and that survives as the living context — both natural and human — from which we derive sustenance, coherence and meaning in our individual and collective lives (OHPR 1990:18-19).

Such an all encompassing definition has the additional advantage of recognizing that our heritage consists of both natural and cultural elements. As human beings, we do not exist in isolation from our natural environment. On the contrary, there has always been a complex interrelationship

between people and their environment and each has shaped the other, although the nature and direction of these mutual influences has never been constant. This definition further recognizes that heritage not only includes that which is tangible, but also that which is intangible.

All of those elements that make up this heritage are increasingly being viewed in the same manner as are "natural resources", in that they are scarce, fragile, and non-renewable. These cultural heritage resources, therefore, must be managed in a prudent manner if they are to be conserved for the sustenance, coherence and meaning of future generations, even if their interpretations of the significance and meaning of these resources in contributing to society may be different from our own.

The development of the means by which to manage these cultural resources depends, in turn, on the recognition that on a practical level it is necessary to categorize them by type, yet at the same time these basic types also form a continuum. Both the distinctiveness of the individual categories of cultural resources and the overlap between these categories has been recognized by the Ontario Heritage Policy Review. This work (OHPR 1990:23) defined three broad classes of cultural resources:

> IMMOVABLE HERITAGE – land or land-based resources, such as buildings or natural areas, that are "fixed" in specific locations; for example:
>
> > **structures** – buildings, ruins, and engineering works such as bridges;
> >
> > **sites** – archaeological sites, battlegrounds, quarries, earth science sites such as rock formations, and life science sites such as rare species habitats;
> >
> > **areas** – streetscapes, neighbourhoods, gardens, lakes, rivers and other natural, scenic, and cultural landscapes;
>
> MOVABLE HERITAGE – resources, such as artifacts and documents, that are easily "detachable" and can be transported from place to place; for example:
>
> > **objects** – artifacts such as artworks, utensils and adornments, and earth and life science specimens, such as fossils and crystals;
> >
> > **documents** – including newspapers, letters, films, and recordings;
>
> INTANGIBLE HERITAGE – such as traditional skills and beliefs; for example:
>
> > **values** – attitudes, beliefs and tastes;
> >
> > **behaviours** – including skills, games, dances and ceremonies;
> >
> > **speech** – stories and narratives, songs, sayings, and names.

Each of these categories, however, often overlaps with others. Archaeological sites, for example, are "immovable" resources, yet in most cases these sites are formed by concentrations of man-made or man-modified objects that are "movable" resources. Similarly, "movable" or "immovable" resources, such as buildings or documents often derive their significance through their intangible cultural associations, as they may reflect or typify specific skills or beliefs.

This essential continuum of resources, however is most clearly exemplified by the formation of cultural landscapes. Few modern landscapes are truly "natural". Over the centuries, all have been modified by human action and all preserve traces of these actions to such an extent that there is no longer a clear distinction between the human and natural components of the landscape (MacInnis and Wickham-Jones 1992:2). While this blending process occurs everywhere that humans live, in certain areas aggregations of individual man-made or modified features may form areas of homogeneous character (e.g., a rural area, a village, an abandoned industrial area) that are particularly demonstrative of past human activities and the forces that guided them. These cultural landscapes are, therefore, concentrations of physical elements (movable and immovable resources), and its intangible historical and social associations.

Despite the fact that all cultural heritage resources should be viewed as components of a single continuum, there remains a need to distinguish between the three basic categories outlined above. This is because the approaches to the examination of resources within the different categories must be specifically tailored to their characteristics and needs. Not only does the study of the different types of resources require different, and often highly specialized techniques, but the threats that these resources face are often different as well. Thus planning decisions related to the conservation of different types of resources are informed by different sets of considerations. Likewise, the means by which such planning decisions are implemented will also vary.

1.3 CONSERVING HERITAGE RESOURCES: SOME KEY CONCEPTS

Conservation planning and management is generally concerned with ensuring that valued heritage resources are conserved and protected, in a sound and prudent manner, in the continuing and unavoidable process of change in the environment. A key issue is that the role of the custodian and steward of these resources generally falls to the private property owner. It is neither possible nor desirable that all resources be brought into public ownership. Therefore, conservation management is undertaken by a variety of actors, and it is necessary, through legislation and education, to bring all of these actors together in pursuit of a common goal. In many instances it is traditional planning mechanisms that now seek to ensure that heritage resources are conserved and/or maintained within the process of change.

In the process of change, heritage resources may be affected in several ways. Change may be some action that is purposefully induced in the environment, such as development activities (e.g., road building, residential construction). This may result in both adverse and beneficial impacts, depending on the degree to which the change is sensitively managed. Change may also be a gradual and natural process of aging and degeneration, independent of human action, that affects artifacts, building materials, human memories or landscapes. Thus conservation management must ensure that change, when it does occur, is controlled. Its negative impacts upon heritage resources must be either averted or minimized, through either ensuring that change has no adverse impacts whatsoever, or that intervention in the process will result in the promotion of beneficial effects.

While the role of conserving and managing cultural resources has traditionally been carried out at the provincial level, the provincial government has more recently been encouraging lower tier governments to become more fully involved in the heritage conservation process. This desire for a greater sharing of responsibilities between provincial and local governments for all types of heritage resources has been expressed in two recent documents: *A Strategy for Conserving Ontario's Heritage* (Ontario Heritage Policy Review 1990) and *New Planning for Ontario: Final Report of the Commission*

on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario ([Sewell] Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario 1993). These documents (OHPR 1990:43; CPDRO 1993:43-44) suggest a re-allocation of roles, in which the provincial government will maintain its advisory function through:

- affirming and promoting the importance of Ontario's heritage;
- continuing to lead by example through a coordinated, government-wide approach to protection and wise use of Crown lands;
- continuing to develop strategies for conserving and developing resources of particular provincial interest;
- increasing its assistance and support to municipalities;
- assisting heritage interests to create networks and form partnerships, both among themselves and with government and business groups;
- strengthening its consultations with participants in the heritage field, and improving the flow of information among them;
- examining its use of financial support, so as to deal with new priorities and increase inducements to private-sector conservation interests; and
- providing advice to municipalities on the application of provincial policies in the municipal context, on technical matters, such as the adequacy of technical studies, as well as providing information and mapping to assist in the application of those policies.

It is proposed, in turn, that lower tier governments assume greater day-to-day responsibility for those resources within their jurisdictions, since as "the level closest to the people [they] remain the most appropriate level for operationalizing most conservation activity and mobilizing broadly based public support" (OHPR 1990:14). It is suggested (OHPR 1990:39) that since municipalities and local authorities generally control the administrative mechanisms critical to both conservation and development, they can accomplish these goals through:

- ensuring the provision of heritage facilities and addressing heritage conservation as a dimension of community planning;
- establishing their own grant programmes for conservation, or administering grants funded through provincial programmes;
- establishing heritage departments or boards, or maintaining permanent staff to fulfil similar functions within planning departments;
- appointing official advisory committees, such as local architectural conservation advisory committees (LACAC's); and
- actively compiling comprehensive lists or inventories of heritage resources.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION AND USE

This document presents the results of the compilation of inventories of archaeological sites, built heritage features and cultural landscapes within the waterfront study area, together with several case studies demonstrating the overlap between the different types of resources, and the potential for their interpretation and enhancement within the wider context of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy.

The report has been structured so that each inventory and the subsequent discussions of resource evaluation, as well as planning and management strategies is capable of serving as a general guide to incorporating the existence and conservation needs of that particular resource type into the day-to-day planning and decision-making process, regardless of the level of jurisdiction. In order to ensure maximum flexibility of use for this report in the future, each major section has been structured so that it may be extracted to serve independently from the main body of the document. This design has necessarily resulted in a certain degree of repetition– particularly with respect to certain key concepts such as heritage legislation–from one section to the next.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2.1 DEFINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As discussed in Section 1.0, heritage resources may take many forms. One distinct category of such resources is composed of archaeological sites. An archaeological site may be defined as any cultural feature or object on land, or under water.

Archaeological sites are distributed, in a variety of locational settings across the landscape, being locations or places that are associated with past human activities, endeavours, or events. As such they may occur on or below the modern land surface. The physical forms that these archaeological sites may take include: surface scatters of artifacts; subsurface strata which are of human origin, or incorporate cultural deposits; the remains of structural features; or a combination of these attributes. As such, archaeological sites are both highly fragile and non-renewable, being subject to threat from a variety of human actions in addition to the natural processes of decay and disturbance.

Southern Ontario has a cultural history which begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Due to the diversity and richness of its natural environment, the region in which the study area lies has attracted human habitation from the time of man's first entrance into Ontario. As there tends to be less widespread awareness of the depth of this settlement history, or general knowledge of the societies that inhabited Ontario prior to the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement, a review of the prehistory of the study area is necessary in order to provide an understanding of the various natural and cultural forces that have operated to create the archaeological sites that are found today.

The chronological ordering of this review of the study area's prehistory is made with respect to three temporal referents: B.C. - before Christ; A.D. - Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord); and B.P. - before present (1950).

2.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Cultures and Sites

2.1.1.1 Palaeo-Indian Period (9,000 B.C.-7,000 B.C.)

While the arrival of Palaeo-Indian hunting bands in Ontario has not been accurately dated, it is thought that they arrived sometime after the draining of several large meltwater lakes which isolated southern Ontario until approximately 12,500 years before present. Radiocarbon dates from other North American Palaeo-Indian sites suggest that the earliest sites found in Ontario date between approximately 11,000 and 10,500 years B.P.

Evidence concerning these people is very limited since populations were not large and since little of the sparse material culture of these nomadic hunters has survived the millennia. Virtually all that remains are the tools and by-products of their chipped stone industry, the hallmark being large, fluted projectile points. Given the tundra-like or taiga-like environment which prevailed during this period and the location of their hunting camps, we postulate that their economy focused on the hunting of large Pleistocene mammals such as mastodon, moose, elk and especially caribou. Of particular interest in this regard is the frequent location of Palaeo-Indian sites adjacent to the strandlines of

large post-glacial lakes. This settlement pattern has been attributed to the strategic placement of camps in order to intercept migrating caribou herds.

2.1.1.2 Archaic Period (7,000 B.C.-1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic period is commonly divided into three sub-periods: Early Archaic (c. 7,000-6,000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (c. 6,000-3,000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (c. 3,000-1,000 B.C.). Few Early or Middle Archaic period sites have been investigated and they, like Palaeo-Indian sites, are often identified on the basis of the recovery of isolated projectile points. Recent environmental data suggest that a deciduous forest cover had been established in southernmost Ontario by circa 7,500 B.C. and that the nomadic hunter-gatherers of this period exploited deer, moose and other animals, as well as fish and some plant resources. Archaeological data, however, suggest a broader more adaptable subsistence base for Late Archaic foragers. Their annual subsistence cycle involved interior fall and winter microband hunting camps, which were situated to exploit nuts and animals attracted to mast-producing forest, and larger spring and summer macroband settlements, which were located near river mouths and lakeshores in order to exploit rich aquatic resources.

2.1.1.3 Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1650)

The Woodland period is divided into three subperiods: Early (1,000 B.C.-400 B.C.), Middle (400 B.C.-A.D. 800) and Late Woodland (A.D. 800-A.D. 1650). Moreover, the latter subperiod, which witnessed the florescence of Iroquoian society in the Northeast, is divided in Ontario into the Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian stages.

The Early Woodland period differed little from the previous Late Archaic period with respect to settlement-subsistence pursuits. On the other hand, this period is marked by the introduction of ceramics into Ontario and may be characterised as a time of increasing social or community identity. This latter attribute is especially evident in changes to and elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism.

The analyses of Early Woodland cemeteries have provided evidence of ritual burial behaviour such as the application of large quantities of symbolically important red ochre to human remains. In addition, these cemeteries often contain grave offerings of art indicative of prevailing social and spiritual perspectives. Much of this art is often fabricated from exotic raw materials such as native copper from the western end of Lake Superior and, as in the case of certain ground slate figurines, it often displays a considerable investment of time and artistic skill. Moreover, the nature and variety of these exotic grave goods suggest that members of the community outside of the immediate family of the deceased were contributing mortuary offerings. Thus, social integration during the Early Woodland period appears to have increased and expanded relative to earlier times.

The Middle Woodland period similarly represents a continuation of earlier settlement-subsistence activities, the exploitation of spring-spawning fish being especially well-documented. In some areas the influences of complex societies focused in the Ohio Valley are exhibited, especially in the realm of mortuary ceremonialism. Most notable are the burial mounds constructed in the vicinity of Rice Lake. Toward the end of the period, corn is introduced into the province initiating significant changes in Native culture.

The Late Woodland period witnessed a revolution in the settlement-subsistence regime of southern Ontario's Native peoples unparalleled in the prehistory of the province. As the most populous group

and the most involved in the development of this new life-style, Ontario Iroquoian society often forms a distinct focus of Late Woodland archaeology. The Late Woodland period is often subdivided into an Early (A.D. 800-A.D. 1300), Middle (A.D. 1300-A.D. 1400) and Late Iroquoian Period (A.D. 1400-A.D. 1650).

Early Iroquoian society represents a continuation of Middle Woodland subsistence and settlement patterns with the aforementioned addition of corn horticulture to the subsistence programme. Villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by either nuclear or, with increasing frequency, extended families. These extended families formed the basis of community socio-politics and, to a lesser extent, the basis of intercommunity integration. Around the villages, camps and hamlets were strategically placed in order to facilitate the traditional exploitation of naturally-occurring food resources by the community. While some corn appears to have been an important dietary component at this time, its role was more of a supplementary nature than that of a staple. Early Iroquoian society is best viewed as an important transitional stage between Middle Woodland hunting and gathering society and later, fully agricultural Iroquoian society.

The Middle Iroquoian period marks a stage in Iroquoian cultural evolution characterised by fully developed corn-bean-squash agriculture, a more fully integrated village political system based on extended kinship, and a further development of intervillage alliances. Widespread similarities in pottery and smoking pipe styles also point to increasing levels of intercommunity communication and integration.

In most cases, it appears that Early Iroquoian communities may have actually coalesced during the beginning of the fourteenth century precipitating these dramatic changes in the economic, social and political spheres of Iroquoian life. While the data are still difficult to interpret, it is also clear at this time that villages and village confederacies were in conflict, with each other, and/or together against Algonquin-speaking peoples to the southwest. Whatever the cause/effect relationship, some villages become more heavily palisaded and some household groups (and longhouses) become larger at this time. In part, this may be due to a general increase in population over Middle Woodland levels.

Settlement and subsistence patterns appear to remain relatively stable during the Late Iroquoian period. The most noticeable changes appear in the socio-political system. Through the fifteenth century, certain village households appear to have been consistently larger and more variable in membership than others within the same community. This trend peaks around the turn of the sixteenth century with some longhouses reaching lengths of over 120 metres with three or more extensions evident. Some villages attain a size of over four hectares. This trend may reflect changes in the fortunes and solidarity of dominant lineages within villages and/or the movement of families between allied communities. During the sixteenth century, longhouses become more regular in size. This modification of residential patterning suggests that changes had occurred in the kin-based political system. It has been suggested that this change reflects increased importance of clans over lineages. Since clan membership cut across related communities, this aspect of kinship was an important source of tribal integration. When European explorers and missionaries arrived in Ontario at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Iroquoian villages were under the direction of various chiefs elected from the principal clans. In turn, these villages were allied within powerful tribal confederacies. Unfortunately, intertribal warfare with the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State during the seventeenth century, exacerbated by the intrusion of Europeans, resulted in the dispersal of the three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies -- the Huron, the Petun and the Neutral.

In summary, the majority of archaeological sites from the prehistoric period represent the remains of small camps occupied for short lengths of time, as people moved throughout their territories on

a seasonal basis. By the Late Woodland period, however, larger and more permanently occupied agricultural villages appeared in conjunction with smaller camps and hamlets. Mortuary sites of various types and sizes have been documented from the Archaic period onwards.

2.1.2 Historic Archaeological Sites

Historic archaeological sites include the remains of both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian activities, dating from *c.* A.D. 1650 to the early twentieth century. Aboriginal sites from the early historic period include large villages, similar in form to those of the prehistoric period, which were occupied by Five Nations Iroquois groups who had recently arrived from New York State. Euro-Canadian archaeological sites may include the remains of farmsteads and a diverse array of industrial, commercial, civic, and military facilities. Aboriginal sites from the nineteenth century may include farmsteads similar to those of their Euro-Canadian counterparts.

2.2 THE THREATS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Protecting archaeological resources has become especially important in southern and south central Ontario, where landscape change has been occurring at an ever increasing rate since 1950, resulting in staggering losses to the non-renewable archaeological record.

The scale of the threats facing the archaeological record of southern Ontario were considered in a study in which rates of demographic and agricultural change were examined over the last century, and estimates generated of the number of archaeological sites that have been destroyed (Coleman and Williamson 1994). While the period of initial disturbance to sites was from 1826 to 1921, when large tracts of land were deforested and cultivated for the first time, that disturbance typically resulted in only partial destruction of archaeological data as most subsurface deposits remained intact. However, extraordinary population growth in the post-World War I period, resulted in a more disturbing trend as large amounts of cultivated land were consumed by urban growth.

Rapid development within the Regional Municipality of Peel provides an instructive example of the nature and potential magnitude of the threat that continued landscape change may pose to a finite and non-renewable archaeological resource base. It is possible that slightly over 2,700 sites were destroyed in Peel between 1951 and 1991, with the majority of this destruction occurring prior to 1971 (Coleman and Williamson 1994: Tables 2 and 3). It is further estimated that approximately 25% of these sites (approximately 730) represented significant archaeological resources that merited some degree of archaeological investigation, since they could have contributed meaningfully to our understanding of the past.

While there has recently been a marked reduction in the rate of archaeological site destruction throughout much of the province, since certain municipalities have adopted progressive planning policies concerning archaeological site conservation, the potential for the loss of resources in the future remains great, due to continuing growth and development.

A significant proportion of this development is likely to occur within, or have an immediate impact upon, lands lying along the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is anticipated for the Greater Toronto Area (Metro Toronto, York, Durham, Peel and Halton Regions), that almost one million hectares will be developed resulting in a 40% urban occupancy of the landscape up from the current

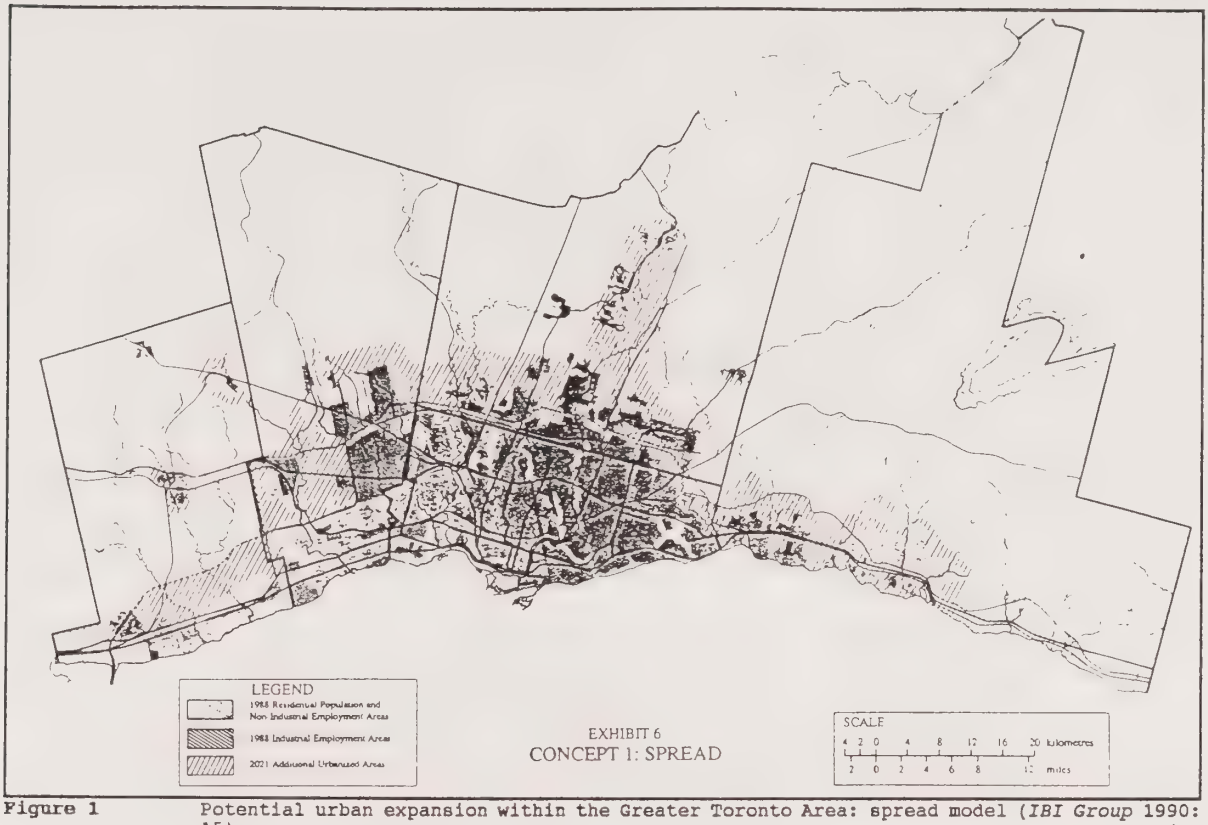


Figure 1 Potential urban expansion within the Greater Toronto Area: spread model (*IBI Group* 1990: 15).

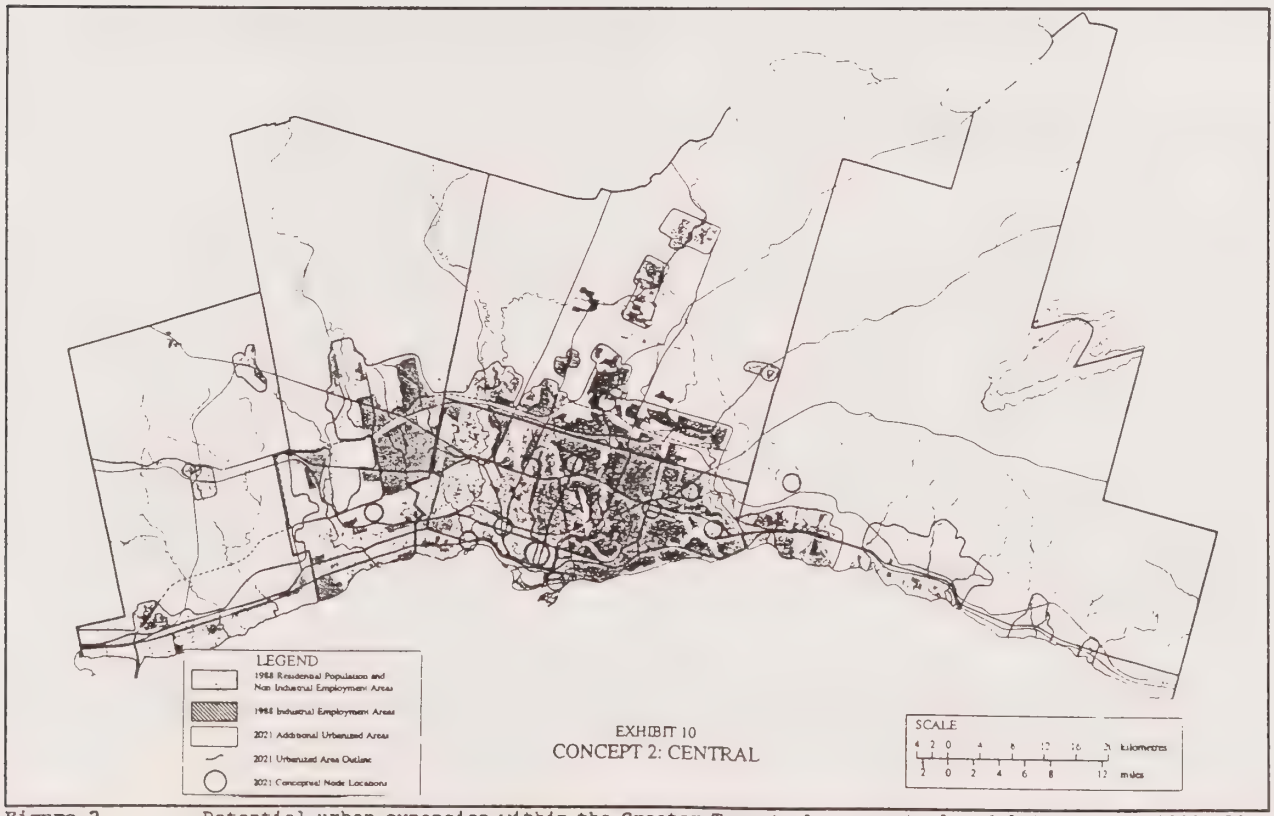


Figure 2 Potential urban expansion within the Greater Toronto Area: central model (*IBI Group* 1990: 20).

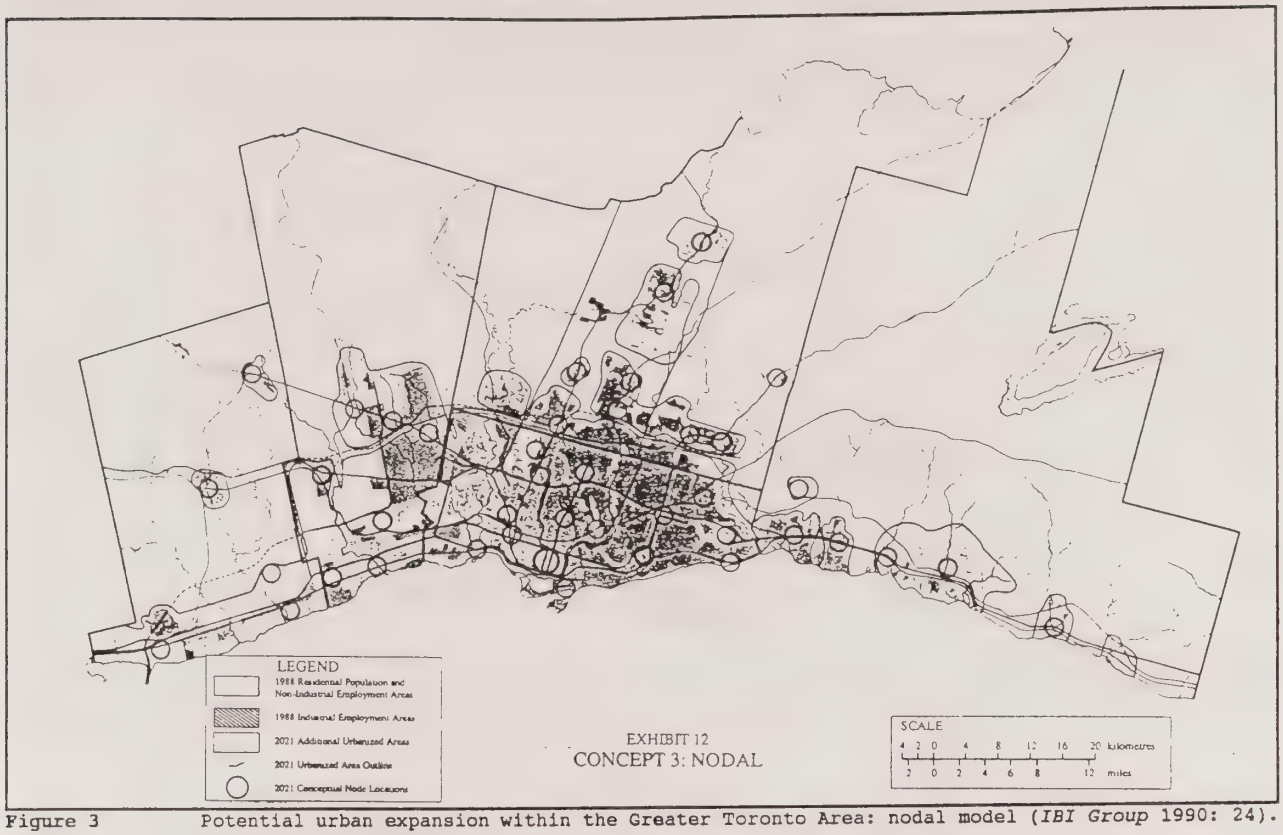


Figure 3 Potential urban expansion within the Greater Toronto Area: nodal model (*IBI Group* 1990: 24).

25% level. Infrastructure projects such as road widenings or sewer construction, to support this development, represent additional threats to the resource. Also, the form of development (nodal, central and spread) is currently under review, with significant implications for the location and type of heritage resources at risk, particularly to the east of Metropolitan Toronto (Figures 1-3).

2.3 THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE

The specific legislation governing planning decisions is complex, but provides for a number of opportunities for the integration of archaeological conservation. The two principle pieces of legislation are the *Planning Act* (1983) and the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975).

Subsection 2 (b) of the *Planning Act* (1983) establishes a provincial interest in: the protection of features of significant natural, architectural, historical or archaeological interest. While heritage policies are not currently mandatory, an official plan is generally required to manage the physical development in a municipality. Schedules that often accompany official plans illustrate the future form and land use within a municipality. The pattern for growth is designed to achieve certain objectives, one of which might be the conservation of heritage features. Thus, there is the opportunity to include heritage at this early stage so as to avoid disturbance of particularly rich areas or specific sites.

Also, an official plan may include a variety of policies and the measures necessary for implementation. Heritage protection policies are appropriate in these sections, if developed and incorporated properly. The official plan is implemented through zoning by-laws restricting building form, land uses and

subdivision and other agreements. With each of these instruments, it is possible to require certain information to be supplied, conditions to be satisfied or actions to be taken. Thus, if a municipality has a sound basis in its policies (official plan), it is possible to refuse applications that do not conform to heritage requirements. Indeed, the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation) established, in 1989, a Development Plans Review Unit in the Heritage Branch which reviews development proposals subject to provincial or provincial-delegated approvals. One of their primary responsibilities is their review function in the Subdivision Draft Plan Process in reference to residential developments in certain communities in Southern Ontario. There are two basic components to this draft plan review process as defined in the *Report on Heritage Conservation (Specifically Archaeology) in Municipal Planning* (1990). The first phase consists of determining the archaeological potential of specific proposed subdivisions, on the basis of a range of environmental and historic criteria. Should the proposed subdivision be of moderate to high archaeological potential, then an archaeological assessment is required to be undertaken by the proponent. The staff of the Development Plans Review Unit also review all archaeological assessment and excavation reports generated as a result of this process. Approximately 500 archaeological sites were documented in southern Ontario during the period from 1988 to 1990 as a result of *Planning Act* related assessments (Fox 1990).

The *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) is generally intended for major infrastructure projects (roads, hydro generation and transmission, sewage, water, landfills, etc.). The purpose of the Act is "the betterment of the people ... by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management in Ontario of the environment" (Section 2). Environment is very broadly defined to include "the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community" [Section 1(c)(iii)] and "any building, structure ... made by man" [Section 1(c)(iv)]. Thus, environment is broadly interpreted to include heritage artifacts, structures or events.

The *EA Act* requires the preparation of an environmental assessment document, containing inventories, alternatives, evaluations and mitigation. It is subject to formal government review and public scrutiny and, potentially, to a tribunal hearing. Heritage studies of these major undertakings are a common component. There are also in place "class environmental assessment documents" for lesser projects; requiring similar considerations, but a simplified review and approval process. In total, 368 archaeological sites were documented in southern Ontario during the period from 1988 to 1990 as a result of the environmental assessment process (Fox 1990).

Other legislation in the province provides opportunities for archaeological resource protection. This includes the *Aggregate Resources Act*, governing approval of pits and quarries, special legislation for particular geographic areas (*Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act*, *Parkway Belt Act*) and approvals by the *Ontario Energy Board* of pipelines. Also, the *Cemeteries Act* addresses the need to protect human burials, both marked and unmarked, which are yet another valuable link to the past. Finally, the various Provincial Ministries are establishing protocols, most often related to activities subject to the environmental assessment process, to ensure that heritage concerns in their respective jurisdictions are addressed. The Ministry of Transportation, for example, carries out archaeological surveys in advance of all new road construction in order to ensure that no archaeological sites will be unknowingly damaged or destroyed, and the Ministry of Natural Resources has prepared a set of guidelines on the conservation of heritage resources as part of the Timber Management Planning Process.

With all of these planning requirements, success in protecting heritage features depends on sufficient resource information, sound policies, the capability to implement requirements and participation by heritage planners in the process.

In terms of direct conservation and protection, the lead provincial government role has been filled by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation. Under the *MCTR Act*, the Minister is responsible for "encouraging the sharing of cultural heritage", and under the *Ontario Heritage Act* for "determining policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario" (Cuming 1985). Under Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act* a process is defined that ensures that "once a property is designated of archaeological or historical significance and is likely to be adversely affected by commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential, or other development," the appropriate measures are taken. The implication of this process, however, is that only the Minister of MCTR has been enabled to formally designate archaeological features. In order to maintain a professional standard for archaeological research and consultation, the Act further requires that "no person shall carry out archaeological exploration, survey or field work without a licence issued by the Minister of Culture, Tourism and Recreation" (Section 48/1). This Act is currently under review to broaden its scope and increase its effectiveness. The new legislative proposals outline an automatic protection feature for all archaeological sites and call for a maximum penalty of $50,000 and two year's imprisonment for individuals who contravene the Act and $1,000,000 and two year's imprisonment for the individuals responsible in the case of a corporation.

Lower tier governments are most able to protect their archaeological resources through the preparation of master plans of archaeological resources, since they represent the most effective tool for conserving archaeological sites. Indeed, certain municipalities have actively sought out a greater role in archaeological feature management. The resultant inventories produced by such studies serve to identify zones or specific locales of significant heritage value well in advance of development. While the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation has issued a set of generic policies for Official Plans and a set of advisory notes, the completion of Master Plans results in considerably greater knowledge of the extent of archaeological resources within a specific jurisdiction. This in turn requires more specific implementation policies and procedures than are contained in the general materials existing at this point, as has been discussed by the Sewell Commission (CPDRO 1993:42-56).

2.4 HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE STUDY AREA

University-based research projects, cultural resource management studies and the activities of avocational archaeologists have all contributed to the constellation of documented sites within the lakeshore zone. Given the size of the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area, however, it comes as no surprise that this previous archaeological research has been extremely variable both in terms of the spatial extent of these activities and in terms of the their level of detail.

Archaeological sites were sporadically recorded within the current study area from the late nineteenth century onwards. It was only in the early 1970s, however, that large scale programmes of research, focusing upon the more complete documentation of sites within specific areas, were initiated.

The first of these more comprehensive programmes was undertaken by Victor Konrad, of York University. Between 1971 and 1973, Konrad recorded the existence of nearly 200 sites within the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area and the North Pickering Project Area (Konrad 1973; Konrad

and Ross 1973). The overall objective of these studies was to confirm and register previously reported archaeological sites as well as to discover additional sites within areas scheduled for development, or expected to be so in the near future.

At the same time that Konrad was carrying out this research, which was primarily intended for use as a resource management tool, several other researchers were conducting survey projects that were focused on smaller study areas. At the eastern extreme of the study area, Swayze (1973) verified the location of numerous previously reported sites in Prince Edward County through a campaign of field survey. At the western extreme of the present study area, Thomas et al. (1973, 1975, 1976; also Thomas and Pavlish 1976), building upon the slightly earlier work of Swayze and Emerson (1972), undertook a multi-year survey of archaeological sites within Bronte Creek Provincial Park, and in other selected areas within the Bronte Creek watershed. Over 70 sites were documented during the course of this work.

An ambitious campaign of research was undertaken in the mid- to late-1970s by Arthur Roberts, as part of his doctoral research into the Archaic occupation of the north shore of Lake Ontario (Roberts 1985). Based on the examination of artifacts in private collections, field verification of previously recorded sites and the random field survey in the search for new sites, Roberts documented the presence of almost 350 sites in the Regional Municipality of Durham and in southeastern Northumberland County (Roberts 1978, 1985). One result of this work was the identification of an important cluster of Early Iroquoian sites in Hope Township (Kapches 1981; Archaeological Services Inc. 1993a).

Archaeological research within the vicinity of the present study area changed somewhat in its orientation during the 1980s, as a result of heightened development pressures and the concomitant rise of cultural resource management firms. This more recent work has tended to be more intensive, as smaller areas slated for development are subjected to detailed scrutiny. Although the previous research suggested that archaeological sites along the north shore of the lake had a strong riverine focus, this more recent work, carried out by numerous firms and individuals has resulted in the identification of numerous site concentrations throughout the waterfront zone, reflecting the repeated use of certain key resources that have more limited distributions within the landscape. In such instances sites of various time periods are found in extremely close proximity to one another, or individual sites are multi-component, yielding evidence for occupation at various times throughout prehistory (e.g., Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates 1988; Archaeological Services Inc. 1993b, 1994). An exploration of dynamics of some of the relationships between archaeological sites and the physical environment, as typified by the archaeological record of the Lynde Shores area (Archaeological Services 1990a, 1993b), is provided in Section 2.8 below.

2.5 THE BORDEN DATABASE

The most important source of data concerning archaeological sites in the Province of Ontario is the Archaeological Site Database housed at the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (MCTR), Toronto. This database is the official, central repository of all site information for the province collected under the Ontario Heritage Act (1974, 1980). As such, it served as the foundation for the compilation of the inventory of archaeological sites for this study (Appendix A).

The database is organized by Borden Block, named for Dr. Charles Borden, who designed the system in the early 1950s (Borden 1952). A Borden Block is a unit defined by latitude and longitude (10 minutes by 10 minutes) on the 1:50,000 National Topographic Series (NTS) base mapping of the province. Each Borden Block is given a four digit alpha-numeric designation, which gives it a unique geographic placement within Canada.

As sites are discovered within a Borden Block, a sequential number is requested from MCTR's Data Coordinator. Once assigned, the Borden Number becomes the official MCTR designation of the site. The site location is also recorded on 1:50,000 NTS maps which are maintained and updated at MCTR, and a site record form, containing pertinent data about the site (e.g., site name, site provenience and access, its environmental setting, the nature of the deposit, the nature of archaeological activity conducted at the site, its temporal and cultural affiliations, the identity of the researcher(s), etc.), is completed.

These data are subsequently entered, by the MCTR Data Coordinator, into the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN), centred in Ottawa. In order to facilitate data entry and retrieval, MCTR accesses CHIN on a dedicated line through the Royal Ontario Museum.

The MCTR Data Coordinator can retrieve site data according to the information fields on the site record forms. Lists of sites can be compiled according to, for example, Borden Block, township, lot and concession, latitude and longitude, military grid reference, time period, researcher, etc. Since site inventories are usually regionally based it is relatively easy to obtain a listing of sites. One identifies the Borden Blocks within the boundaries of the planning area and the database produces a site inventory. Extensive site data output is usually generated at CHIN in Ottawa and then sent by mail to the MCTR Data Coordinator in Toronto. The MCTR Data Coordinator typically receives such print-outs within two to three days.

Although the Borden database is an extremely valuable tool, it does have certain weaknesses that are of considerable importance to studies of the nature of the present project. In the first place, it should not be assumed that a request for a print out of site data for a particular area will provide the end user with a complete inventory of known sites within that area. There is, in fact, a considerable time lag between the discovery of an archaeological site and the incorporation of this information into the provincial site database. At present, it is estimated that approximately 3,000 site record forms await entry into the database (B. Field, MCTR, personal communication). In an effort to ensure that the coverage of the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area was as complete as possible, this backlog was examined as well. If the inventory produced as a result of this project is to be updated at any future time, the unentered data must also be re-examined.

A second short-coming of the present system is related to the accuracy of site location as portrayed on the 1:50,000 NTS maps maintained by MCTR. Any exercise that involves the portrayal of archaeological sites on a map must address the limitations imposed by mapping scales with respect to accuracy and resolution.

In southern Ontario, archaeological sites typically range between about 10 and 250 metres in diameter, with a mean of perhaps 25 metres. In producing maps for the NTS, the Canadian Centre for Surveys and Mapping budgets allowable error as follows: field survey (20%), aerotriangulation and photogrammetric compilation (40%), drafting (20%), and printing (20%). The standards of allowable error for Class A Standard 1:50,000 NTS maps are as follows: horizontal - 90% ± 25 m; vertical - 90% ± 0.5 of contour interval (Surveys and Mapping Branch 1976). In other words, a feature mapped at this scale has a 90% chance of being within 25 metres (0.5 mm on the map) of its actual

location on the ground. Displacement of archaeological sites, due to inherent inaccuracies of the base map, could therefore range from 250% of the site diameter for the smallest sites to 10% for the largest.

Additional displacement, stemming from difficulties in the field, of accurately relating the site to existing features on the map, can be expected to be equally, if not more, severe. One source of this difficulty is cartographic exaggeration. This refers to the fact that some features are purposefully drawn at a wrong scale or wrong position so that they may be shown clearly. For example, roads on 1:50,000 maps are drawn wider than their actual width on the ground, and this in turn may cause horizontal displacement of some roadside buildings back from the road. Such sources of distortion may be entirely acceptable in the context of evaluating broad categories of archaeological site potential, however, it becomes a significant factor during any exercise directed at plotting site locations, or analysing such previously compiled data.

Another source of difficulty in accurately plotting sites is the completeness of the map with respect to topographic features; some features are simply too small to be mapped at a given scale. Since maps are abstractions of reality, being two dimensional representations of a three dimensional landscape, and given the constraints of accuracy noted above, maps at different scales exhibit different degrees of resolution. In other words, a feature visible on a 1:2,000 map may be too small to represent at 1:50,000. Resolution standards are arbitrary and subject to cartographic licence, however published guidelines are available. For example, NTS 1:50,000 series maps employ the following minimum dimensions for topographic features: islands - 15 m (width); eskers - 500 m (length); lakes - 60 m (width); marshes - 150 m (width) (Surveys and Mapping Branch 1974). The ramifications of generalization apply primarily to the utility of various mapping scales as sources of physiographic data. For instance, at a scale of 1:50,000 one might have difficulty relating known sites to all parts of a drainage system since the springs or small water courses with which these sites are associated may not be represented (Archaeological Services Inc. 1990b).

2.6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

2.6.1 The Objectives of the Archaeological Resource Inventory

The major goal of the compilation of the archaeological resource inventory (Appendix A) is to provide, in one location, a listing of all documented archaeological sites within the waterfront of the Greater Toronto Bioregion. It is further intended that this database be more accessible to planners within the various jurisdictions lying within the waterfront area than are the current registries maintained by the provincial and federal governments, that it be easily updated, and that the information that it contains may be transferred to the GIS mapping compiled for the study area.

It is expected that this inventory and its accompanying mapping will serve as a useful tool in the effort to conserve and manage archaeological resources, through the graphic presentation of site distribution within the study area, on the one hand highlighting those areas in which particularly dense concentrations of sites are known to occur, either as a result of past ecological and cultural factors, or simply due to a more intensive level of research, and on the other, indicating those regions in which few sites are known. These latter areas are of particular significance in terms of planning and resource management, since they are more likely to represent a lack of previous archaeological research rather than the true distribution of the resource base. Several aspects of these issues are further discussed in Sections 2.7 and 2.8 below.

2.6.2 Description of the Inventory/Database Structure

2.6.2.1 Background

The inventory of archaeological resources within the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy study area was compiled on a DOS-based computer system running dBASE III Plus™, using a custom-designed data entry screen. This data entry screen was modified from that developed by Archaeological Services Inc. in order to facilitate the transfer of information concerning newly discovered archaeological sites directly to the Borden site registry maintained by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation.

In the compilation of the present inventory, the data were subjected to a thorough process of editing. Nevertheless, many ambiguities could not be resolved. These reflect problems in some of the original Borden records, particularly the lack of standardized operational definitions of what constitutes an archaeological site as opposed to an isolated find, as well as inconsistencies in the criteria used for identifying site types, and their cultural or temporal affiliations.

2.6.2.2 The Data Fields

Some fields in this database parallel those used by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation and, where applicable, input rules parallel the input rules set forth in MCTR's Archaeological Sites Database Data Dictionary. In order to reduce input errors, certain fields in the database were programmed to only accept specific kinds of input (e.g., some fields are structured to accept only characters or only numbers).

The database structure is illustrated in Figures 4 and 5, while brief descriptions of each field are provided below.

Borden Number: BORDNO, an 8 space character field with complex programming to structure input.

Site Name: NAME, a 25 space character field.

Region Code: REGION, a 4 space character field.

This field uses a 2-segment hierarchical branching system to characterize the area containing the site in terms of Regional Municipality and Local Municipality tiers of the planning system.

The first segment (the first letter) represents the Regional Municipality:

A = Hastings	N = Northumberland
D = Durham	P = Peel
H = Halton	E = Prince Edward County
M = Metro	

The second segment (the next three letters) represents the Local Municipality. Local Municipality Codes are usually the first three letters of the Local Municipality (eg. Burlington = BUR).

Structure for database: D:WRTARCH.DBF
Number of data records: 540
Date of last update : 03/14/94

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Expanded Name
1	BORDNO	Character	8	Borden Number
2	NAME	Character	30	Site Name
3	REGION	Character	4	Regional & Local Municipality
4	NTSMAP	Character	6	National Topographic Survey Map
5	MGREF	Character	11	Military Grid Reference
6	MGEAST	Character	4	M. G. Easting
7	NMGEAST	Numeric	4	Numeric version of above field*
8	MGNORTH	Character	4	M. G. Northing
9	NMGNORTH	Numeric	4	Numeric version of above field*
10	PLOTTED	Character	1	Sited plotted manually on 1:50,000?
11	NPLOTTED	Numeric	1	Numeric version of above field*
12	RESEARCHER	Character	30	Researcher (who registered site)
13	LICNO	Character	23	Researcher's Licence Number
14	YEAR	Character	4	Year of Registration
15	CONFIRM	Character	1	Site Confirmed in Field by Researcher
16	TYPE	Character	35	Site Type
17	PERIOD	Character	15	Cultural Period (edited)
18	ORIGPERIOD	Character	15	Cultural Period (as originally input)
19	THEME	Character	2	Historic Theme
20	REM	Character	120	Remarks
21	MAPDOT	Numeric	1	Map Symbol Code for Cultural Period
22	NPERIOD	Numeric	3	Numeric version of above field*
** Total **			327	

* Numeric versions of selected fields were created for compatibility with the GIS programme used in this project. The data were originally entered in character form to facilitate editing and manipulation.

Figure 4 Data base structure.

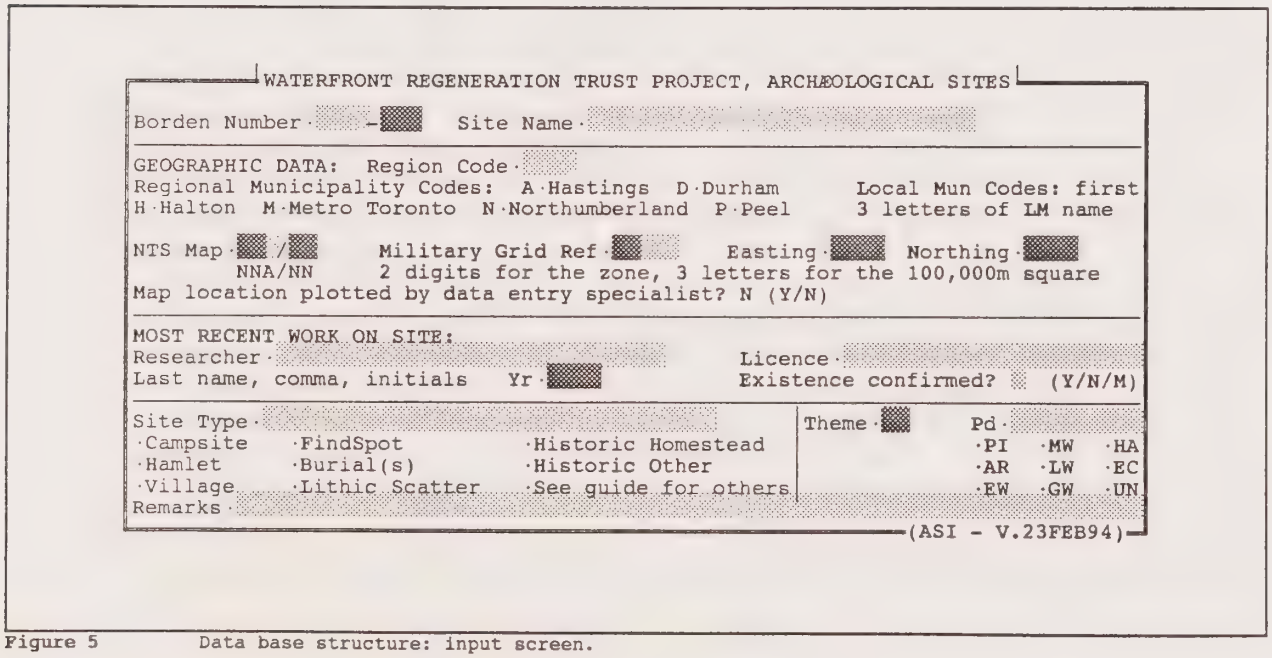


Figure 5 Data base structure: input screen.

Table 1 serves as a key for all region codes used in the database.

Table 1
Region Codes Used in WRT Archaeological Resource Database
Listed from West to East

Region Code	Regional Municipality	Local Municipality
HBUR	Halton	Burlington
HOAK		Oakville
PMIS	Peel	Mississauga
MSCA	Metro Toronto	Scarborough
MTOR		Metropolitan Toronto
DAJA	Durham	Ajax
DNEW		Newcastle
DOSH		Oshawa
DPIC		Pickering
DWHI		Whitby
NBRI	Northumberland	Brighton
NHAL		Haldimand
NHOP		Hope
NMUR		Murray
ASID	Hastings	Sidney
EAME	Prince Edward County	Ameliasburg
EHAM		Amherst Island

National Topographic Map Series Reference: NTSMAP, a 6 space character field.

Military Grid Reference: MGREF an 11 space character field.

Military Grid Easting & Northing: MGEAST and MGNORTH, two 4- digit character fields
NMGEAST and NMGNORTH, two 4-digit numeric fields

The MGEAST and MGNORTH pair contain the last four digits of the UTM coordinates. The first two digits are taken from the lower left corner of the topographic sheet. The NMGEAST and NMGNORTH fields are the numeric equivalent of the previous pair of fields, and were used directly by GIS personnel, after having added the first two digits to produce the full 6-digit UTM coordinates.

Location Plotted?: PLOTTED, 1 space character field.
NPLOTTED, 1 digit numeric field.

If a map with a scale of 1:10,000 or better was supplied with the Borden Form, the site was hand plotted onto a 1:10,000 topographic map by the data input specialist. These site locations were then digitized by GIS personnel. The accuracy realized by this method is appreciably greater than that

achievable by a field researcher producing military grid coordinates from the estimated locations of sites on a 1:50,000 topographic sheet.

Researcher: RESEARCHER, 30 space character field

Certain problems are associated with certain researchers. For example, during the late 1960s and early 1970s, V. Konrad registered numerous sites (48 in this sample). Many of these had been discovered by other workers before adoption of the Borden system. Indeed, some went back to the pioneering work of David Boyle in the late nineteenth century. Because there are questions about the extent to which he field checked these sites, when another worker's name appeared on the Borden Form it was included with Konrad's.

Licence Number: LICNO, a 23 space character field.

In many cases the Licence reports provide the most up-to-date information on a site.

Year (date of record): YEAR, a four space character field.

For purposes of this project, the most recent data (researcher, licence number, and date of work) are more significant than prior data because more recent updates should be the most reliable. Borden update records (when available) should contain references to previous licence reports and publications, if more information is needed.

Existence (of site) confirmed: CONFIRM, a one space character field.

Many Borden entries consist of sites registered on the basis of interviews with landowners or local residents, some of whom had taken collections from the sites in question. This kind of information is useful although it may not be as reliable as information about artifact assemblages gathered and analyzed by professional archaeologists.

It should be noted that the existence of a collection does not in itself confirm the existence of a site location or its period of occupation. Many collections were accumulated by people who, without archaeological background, may not have appreciated the necessity to document the provenience (find location) of artifacts. In the absence of detailed field notes and the maintenance of organized collections, the connection between specific diagnostic artifacts and their find loci may be lost. As a number of the collections were amassed many years ago, the precise locations of some sites may no longer be known. The "Existence Confirmed" field was used to separate site location information based on hearsay evidence from that based upon solid evidence.

The burial sites in this database vividly illustrate the problems inherent in unconfirmed site data. Burial sites, real and imagined, become the subject of local legend. Of the 17 burial sites in the database, less than half were confirmed. Nine of the 11 unconfirmed site registrations were based on accounts of local residents to Victor Konrad (3) and Arthur Roberts (6), neither of whom had training in comparative mammal anatomy that would enable them to distinguish between fragmentary human and large mammal bone.

During data entry, every effort was made, on the basis of the contents of the Borden Form, to determine whether the researcher had been physically present on the site. Three assessments were possible:

- Y · Yes, existence confirmed; researcher actually stood on the site;
- M · Maybe; while not conclusive, there is some reason to believe that the researcher might have stood on the site; and
- N · No, existence not confirmed; site location was, or appears to have been, determined by hearsay.

Site Type: TYPE, a 42 space character field

Several alternative terminologies for prehistoric archaeological sites have been used by the various researchers who have registered sites. To bring the site type information into line with the simplified system used in this database (Table 2 below), every effort was made to maintain consistency with the rest of the information in the Borden Form.

Table 2
Prehistoric Site Types

Type	Notes
Find spot	A "Find Spot" is defined as a site at which three or fewer artifacts were found. Some find spots may mark the location of substantial sites. Most, however, are small, low-density sites. Some archaeologists classify these functionally as special activity sites, limited activity sites, etc., believing them to represent resource extraction activities at non-habitation locations.
Lithic Scatter	While most of these are composed of scatters (or clusters) of chert tools and debitage, some are small, predominantly lithic sites including a few pot sherds.
Campsite	Includes evidence of habitation, especially in the form of hearths or other features, which in general can only be detected upon excavation. Some archaeologists have inferred the presence of hearth features on the basis of the occurrence of fire-cracked rock and thermally spalled chert within the surface scatter of artifacts. This type of inference has not been utilized in the present inventory. If excavated, the status of many "Lithic Scatters" could change to "Camp Site".
Hamlet	Includes a few permanent structures.
Village	Includes evidence of numerous permanent structures and middens. This type was assigned conservatively.
Burial(s)	One or more human interments outside the context of other site types.
Prehist Other	Not used.
Unknown	Reserved for prehistoric sites. The site classification could not be determined by the registering archaeologist, or it was not supported by clear evidence documented in the Borden Form. See discussion below.

Although less than 10% of the archaeological sites in the database were historic, or had mixed historic and prehistoric components, the list of site types as they originally appeared in the Borden

Forms was relatively large. To both simplify this situation and to maintain consistency between the archaeological and historical aspects of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy Cultural Resource Inventory, the wide range of site types appearing on the Borden Forms was reduced to the basic site type system developed by the Waterfront Regeneration Trust. These site types are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3
Historic Site Types

Types	Notes
Historic Commercial	Includes inns, taverns, hotels
Historic Dump	Includes dumps for industrial and/or domestic refuse
Historic Industrial	Includes mills (described variously as flour mills, grist mills, saw mills, etc. and may include associated outbuildings) as well as factories, breweries, distilleries and (one) mill town
Historic Institution	Includes schools, hospitals, and some government buildings
Historic Military	Includes forts
Historic Residential	Includes town and urban dwellings and farm homesteads
Historic Shipwreck	
Historic Transportation	Includes docks, wharves, marinas, etc.
Historic Other	Includes those sites that do not fit within any of the categories above or for which the site type has not been identified.

Time Period: PERIOD, a 15 space character field
NPERIOD, a 2 digit numeric field

For the purposes of this study, five prehistoric cultural periods, as reviewed in Section 2.1.1 above, have been distinguished: Paleo-Indian (PI), Archaic (AR), Early Woodland (EW), Middle Woodland (MW), and Late Woodland (LW). As it is often difficult to determine the specific cultural period of small Woodland surface sites, a code for General Woodland (GW) has also been included.

The code for unknown, UN, is applied to prehistoric sites wherever evidence for cultural period is lacking (no diagnostic artifacts recovered) or inconclusive (insufficiently or unconvincingly documented in the Borden Form.

The historic period includes two codes: HA for Historic Aboriginal and EC for Euro-Canadian. These codes are not time-sequential as are the codes for prehistoric periods, but the HA code is useful because many aboriginal communities managed to retain a distinct cultural identity while adopting a more European style economy, settlement pattern, and material culture. The Euro-Canadian code is assigned to all non-aboriginal sites of the Historic Period.

Remarks: REM, a 120 space character field

This field was used to enter supplementary data or notes concerning ambiguities.

2.7 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The archaeological resource inventory (Appendix A; appended 1:250,000 scale mapping) consists of a total of 577 registered sites, spanning the approximately 12,000 year period of human occupation of the Lake Ontario shore.

2.7.1 Prehistoric Sites

The vast majority of sites date to the prehistoric period, most of which have been recorded as single-component sites (Table 4; Figure 6). It is possible, however, that many of the larger Woodland sites contain minor components that can only be recognized upon thorough investigation of the site. It should be further noted that Late Woodland village sites are quite rare within the inventory. Given the relatively identifiable character of villages, sites of this type are clearly an uncommon resource within the study area and, in planning terms, should be treated accordingly.

Table 4
Tally of Components by Site Type

Site Type	Paleo-Indian	Archaic	Early Woodlnd	Middle Woodlnd	Late Woodlnd	General Woodlnd	Unknown	Total	Percent of Total
Find Spot	1	26	4	1	4	2	107	145	28.1
Lithic Scatter	10	42	2	4	7	3	94	162	31.3
Camp Site	1	5	1	2	2	3	3	17	3.3
Hamlet	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0.6
Village	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	8	1.5
Burial(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	17	3.3
Unknown	3	14	1	2	4	10	131	165	31.9
TOTAL	15	87	9	10	27	19	350	517	100.0

With respect to site types (Table 5), find spots, lithic scatters, camp sites, and villages have relatively high confirmation rates. This contrasts with burials and sites of unknown type. Many burials were registered on the basis of local residents' reports. It is probable that burials identified by untrained individuals are often recognized on the basis of coincidence of bone fragments and prehistoric artifacts. Few individuals have the training to distinguish between human and animal bone, especially large animal bone that is poorly preserved. Nevertheless, burials are among the most likely sites to become part of local legend and to be reported to an archaeologist doing extensive survey work. A substantial number of the unconfirmed burial reports (6) were filed by A. Roberts on the basis of stories told by local residents. Similarly, a substantial portion of the unconfirmed sites of unknown type were registered solely on the basis of interviews with local residents.

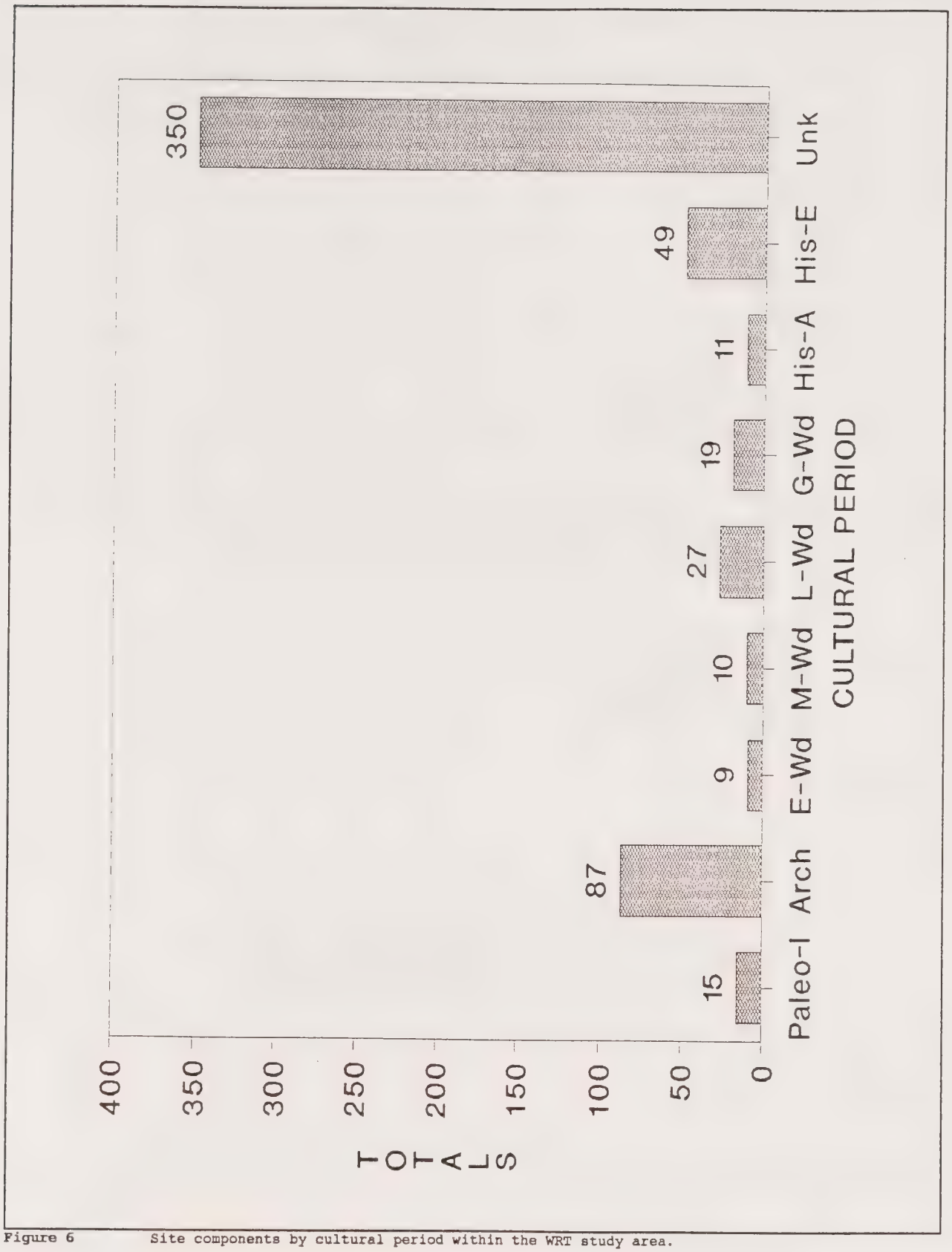


Figure 6 Site components by cultural period within the WRT study area.

Table 5
Confirmation Rates for Purely Prehistoric Sites
by Primary Site Type

Site Type	Total Confirmed	% of Total of Total	% of Type Confirmed
Find Spot	144	29.0	97.9
Lithic Scatter	145	29.2	97.2
Camp Site	13	2.6	92.3
Hamlet	1	0.2	- -
Village	12	2.4	91.7
Burial(s)	19	3.8	31.6
Unknown	162	32.7	4.3
TOTAL	496	99.9	

One of the most important facts to become evident as a result of the compilation of the inventory is that the extent of past archaeological research has not been uniform throughout the study area (Tables 6-8; Figure 7). The archaeological records of those areas that in the past have not attracted research interest, or which have been less subject to development or land use change, are very poorly documented. Halton has the highest percent of confirmed sites, followed by Metropolitan Toronto. In the remaining regions, approximately half or less of the registered sites are confirmed. This has a significant bearing on the process of heritage conservation in these regions.

Table 6
Tally of Components of Registered Sites per Region by Time Period

Region	Site Components									
	Paleo	Arch	EWood	MWood	LWood	GWood	HistA	HistE	Unknown Prehst	TOTAL
Halton	7	42	5	4	6	4	0	11	129	208
Peel	0	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	10	28
Metro Toronto	0	3	0	0	3	2	3	24	26	61
Durham	6	31	1	1	7	8	4	8	143	209
Northumberland	2	7	0	0	6	2	0	4	37	58
Hastings	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prince Edward C.	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	12
TOTAL	15	87	9	10	27	19	11	49	350	577

Table 7
Tally of Sites per Region by Confirmation

CONFIRMATION	Halton	Peel	Metro Tor	Durham	Northum	Hastings	Prince Ed. Co.	TOTAL	PERCENT
Confirmed	149	7	41	137	30	0	0	364	67.4
Not Sure	3	9	4	5	3	1	5	30	5.6
Unconfirmed	39	7	14	60	23	0	3	146	27.0
TOTAL	191	23	59	202	56	1	8	540	100.0
% Confirmed	78.0	30.4	69.5	67.8	53.6	-	0.0		

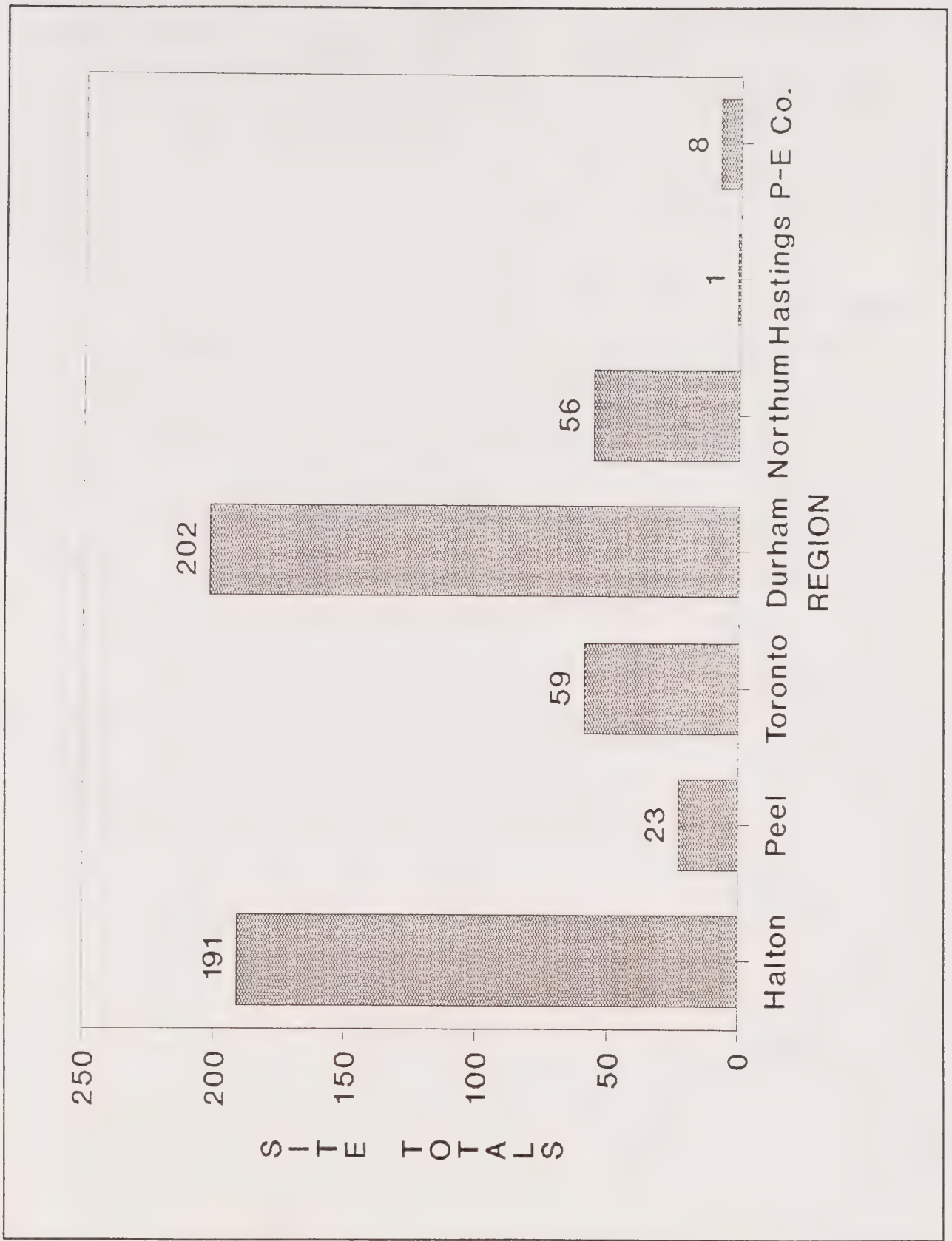


Figure 7 Confirmed sites registered within the WRT study area by region.

Table 8
Tally of Confirmed Sites Registered per Region by Date of Registration or Last Borden Update

Region	<1970	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990+	TOTAL
Halton	9	46	98	10	9	19	191
Peel	3	15	0	1	2	2	23
Metro Toronto	2	22	1	2	29	3	59
Durham	1	14	120	5	16	46	202
Northumberland	1	1	45	3	5	1	56
Hastings	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prince Edward C.	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	16	98	273	21	61	71	540
PERCENT of TOTAL	3	18	51	4	11	13	

A major difference may be noted in the confirmation rates for those sites registered prior to 1980 (55.8% of the total of 387) *versus* those registered after 1980 (96.7% of the total of 148). This difference is largely due to the fact that the vast majority of the sites registered prior to 1980 were done so by non-archaeologists: Victor Konrad and Arthur Roberts, whose interests and scopes of work were synthetic rather than specific (Table 9).

Table 9
Tally of Confirmed Sites Registered per Researcher by Region
in Ascending Order of Total Sites Registered

Researcher	Regions Halton	Peel	Metro T	Durham	Northum	Hast	Pr Ed	TOTAL
BAYNE, J.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
BOYLE, D. / KONRAD, V.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BROWN, D. AND JANUSAS, S.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
DOROSZENKO, D.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DOROSZENKO, D. AND HURLEY W.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FRANKLING, W.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
GOULD, A.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUNTER, A.F.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JACKSON, L.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
JAMIESON, S.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JANUSAS, S.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
KAPCHES, M. AND ROBERTS, A.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
KIDD, K.E.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MACDONALD, J.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MAYER, POULTON AND ASS.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MULLINGS, K.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
NORTHEASTERN ARCH. ASS.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PARKER, L.R.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RAMSDEN, P. / KONRAD, V.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
RICHARDSON, H.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
STOTHERS, D. / KONRAD, V.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEBB, C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HAMALAINEN, P.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
JANUSAS, S. AND BROWN, D.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
KAPCHES, M.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
KENYON, W. / KONRAD, V.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
MCKILLOP, H. AND JACKSON L.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
O'BRIEN, R.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
PIHL, R.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRIGGS, J.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WARRICK, G.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
BROWN, D.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
BURGAR, B.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
SMARDZ, K.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
HUTCHINSON, T.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
SPITTAL, D.	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS.	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
NESBITT, R.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
PEARCE, R.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V.	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7

Table 9 (cont'd)
Tally of Confirmed Sites Registered per Researcher by Region
in Ascending Order of Total Sites Registered

Researcher	Regions Halton	Peel	Metro T	Durham	Northum	Hast	Pr Ed	TOTAL
RYAN, K.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
AMBROSE, M. T.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
ROSS, W.	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	8
CHISHOLM, J.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K.	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
SWAYZE, K.	0	0	0	0	4	1	8	13
POULTON, D.	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	16
THOMAS, S.	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.	24	4	1	14	1	0	0	24
YORK NORTH ARCH. SER.	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
KONRAD, V.	0	9	18	9	0	0	0	36
ROBERTS, A.	98	0	0	118	38	0	0	254
TOTALS	191	23	59	202	56	1	8	540

For 84 sites registered by other researchers prior to 1980, there is a 75% confirmation rate. This is still not as high as the more recent rate, however, it should be noted that there have in recent years been considerable improvements in the standards required for archaeological reports, the development of more sophisticated and comprehensive Borden Forms, and the creation of more precise definitions for archaeological sites. Despite the limitations of much of the earlier data, however, it must be noted that the knowledge of the probable existence of a site, however vaguely defined in terms of type or location, does have an impact within a general planning and management context.

2.7.2 Historic Sites

Sixty-four of the sites in the database represent historic period resources (Tables 10-11). Metropolitan Toronto has the largest number of historic components, and the widest variety of types. The large sample size may partly be due to the relatively greater time depth of settlement. There may also be more community heritage awareness, or at least more community awareness of the value of archaeology's potential to contribute historical information. The large number of historic site components in Toronto may also reflect the fact that, historically, it played an important role in the military, political, and commercial development of the Lake Ontario shore.

Table 10
Tally of Historic Components of Registered Sites by Region and Culture Type

Region	Site Components Historic Aboriginal	Euro-Canadian	TOTAL
Halton	0	11	11
Peel	4	2	6
Metro Toronto	3	26	29
Durham	4	10	14
Northumberland	0	4	4
Hastings	0	0	0
Prince Edward C.	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	53	64

Table 11
Tally of Registered Historic Site Types by Region

OCCUPATION TYPE	REGION Halton	Peel	Metro Tor	Durham	Northum	Hastings	Prince Ed. Co.	TOTAL
Commercial	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Dump	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Industrial	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Institution	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Military	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Residential	9	2	10	5	2	0	0	28
Shipwreck	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Transport	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other Historic	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	9
Native Village	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Native Campsite	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Native, U/I Type	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	11	6	29	14	4	0	0	64

2.8 THE LYNDE SHORES ESTUARY: A CASE STUDY OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE CHANGE IN PREHISTORY

2.8.1 Introduction

In broad terms, the north shore of Lake Ontario is a relatively homogeneous physiographic area characterized by gently rolling terrain sloping towards the lake and a sequence of rivers and creeks flowing in at more or less regular intervals. While closer examination reveals much more diversity than this characterization would allow, the similarities across this region suggest that a detailed study of one area may reveal trends that may be expected to occur elsewhere. The purpose of this case study, therefore, will be to focus on one of the many coastal estuaries that occur along the Lake Ontario waterfront in order to investigate prehistoric settlement patterns and land use.

The area that has been selected for this case study is Lynde Shores, specifically the Lynde Creek watershed south of Highway 401. The study area encompasses approximately 625 hectares. Lynde Shores was selected because relatively comprehensive archaeological and ecological data were already available and because it is somewhat central along the lakeshore so that it may be expected to be fairly representative of prehistoric occupation in this zone.

2.8.2 Geo-Physical Setting

The study area lies within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. In this area, the Lake Iroquois strand is situated approximately 10 kilometres inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, to an extent of about 5 kilometres, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of near-shore deposits. The remainder of the plain, including the study area, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Gravenor 1957).

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,500 B.P. as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario basin. Isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage

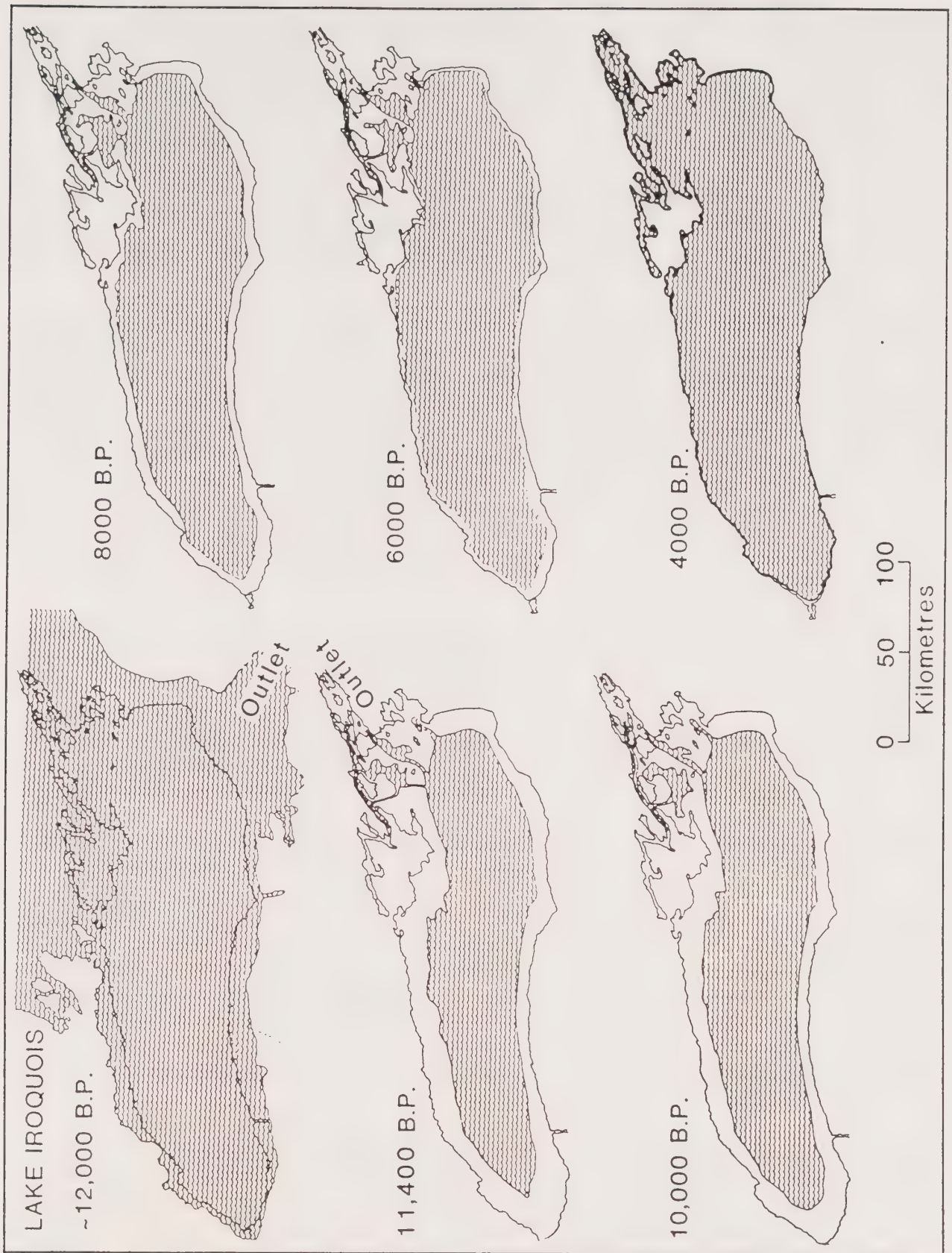


Figure 8 Changing water levels in the Lake Ontario basin, c. 12,000 B.P.-4,000 B.P. (Anderson and Lewis 1985)

of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario (Figure 8). Beginning around 12,000 B.P. water levels dropped stepwise during the next few centuries in response to sill elevations at the changing outlet. By about 11,500 B.P., when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 B.P. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 m below current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston so that by 10,000 B.P. the water level had risen to about 80 m below present. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin. The flooded mouths of tributary creeks and rivers that rim the basin, such as the Lynde Creek estuary, provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Karrow 1967:49; Karrow and Warner 1988, 1990).

Given the tilt of the Lake Ontario basin, the prehistoric water levels relative to modern Lake Ontario vary from west to east. In the vicinity of the study area, it has been estimated that the earliest Lake Ontario levels were about 80 metres below present. As illustrated in Figure 9, the shoreline would have been up to 13 kilometres south of its present location at this earlier time. Over the following millennia, the shoreline gradually moved northward so that by about 5,000 B.P. it was roughly 2 kilometres south of the present shore. Between about 5,000 and 4,000 B.P. the Nipissing Flood phase increased water levels dramatically. In the eastern end of the lake, waters rose a few metres above modern levels, although in the vicinity of the study area water levels were likely within the current range. Levels subsided by three to four metres again between about 4,000 and 3,500 years ago. Since then, levels have gradually increased again in response to slowing but on-going isostatic uplift of the outlet (Anderson and Lewis 1985).

Like so many of the drainage systems along the Lake Ontario north shore, Lynde Creek arises at the base of the Oak Ridges Moraine and crosses both the South Slopes till plain and the Iroquois Plain before flowing into Lake Ontario. The fall of the creek is approximately 225 metres over 21 kilometres. With such a low grade (about 1 percent), the creek is fairly slow moving, and this value would appear to have been relatively constant throughout prehistory. The topography of the former lake bed is characteristically level to gently rolling in the vicinity of the study area; nowhere does the land rise more than about six metres above Lake Ontario which stands at around 75 metres a.s.l.

The dominant feature of the study area is the extensive wetland which flanks Lynde Creek, its tributaries, and the bay known as Cranberry Marsh. In light of the above history of Lake Ontario, it is apparent that the Lynde Creek estuary could not have existed in its present location prior to about 5,000 B.P. and would have varied in extent since that time. For example, it likely appeared much as it does today during the Nipissing transgression, but would have shifted farther south at the end of that phase then gradually moved northward since then. Also, it is likely that Lynde Creek--which was up to 13 kilometres longer at one time--has always had an estuary at its mouth since Lake Ontario has been rising throughout prehistory. While the estuary and open-water marsh were not always features of the study area, the topography and soil distribution suggests that the confluence area of the east and west branches has always been low and swampy (see 10:000 scale mapping: soils and drainage).

The origins of Cranberry Marsh are currently uncertain, however, it is clearly not a lakeshore erosional feature as evidenced by the barrier bar which is gradually obliterating it. It would appear to be a flooded depression not unlike the Lynde Creek estuary itself, yet there is no obvious drainage feature to account for its formation. The most likely hypothesis seems to be that Cranberry Marsh represents a relic estuary of Lynde Creek and that the west branch may not have always been connected to the estuary as it is today. Several lines of evidence support this hypothesis: firstly, at

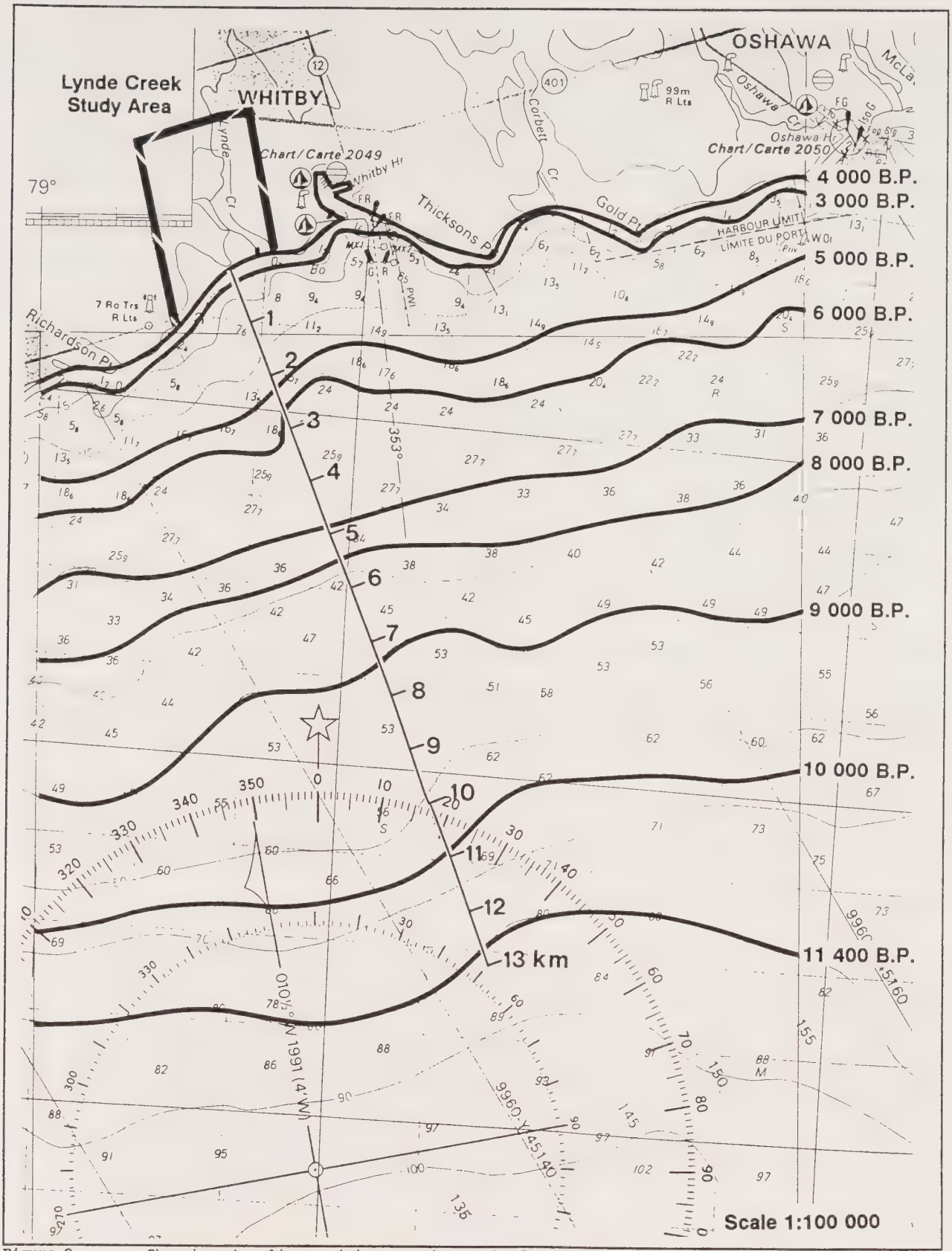


Figure 9 Changing shoreline positions at the mouth of Lynde Creek.

present there is only a low saddle of land between the west branch of Lynde Creek and the Cranberry Marsh basin, hence there is little separating the two drainages; secondly, the low gradient of the creek and flatness of the surrounding terrain would tend to favour meandering; and finally, although possibly a mapping error, an early nineteenth century map of the waterfront does indicate a connection between the west branch of Lynde Creek and Cranberry Marsh (Rob Nesbitt, personal communication, March 1994). The question of the origin of Cranberry Marsh is worthy of further investigation since it has a direct bearing on the interpretation of several archaeological site locations.

To the east of Lynde Creek the slope of the land has allowed the clay soils to be dissected by shallow seasonal tributaries. As a result, the well-drained Schomberg soil series predominates in that area. To the west of Lynde Creek the topography is mostly level to depressional, hence the imperfectly drained soils of the Smithfield series. In the area flanking the upper reaches of the east branch, immediately south of Highway 401, the landscape is low, flat, and poorly drained, consisting of Simcoe series soils. The area between the east and west branches of Lynde Creek varies in drainage from good to poor, therefore the mapped soils range from Schomberg to Smithfield to marsh. West of the west branch is a significant deposit of Brighton outwash sand. In spite of its relatively level topography, this coarse soil tends to be well drained. North of the Brighton sand, and west of the west branch, is a deposit of poorly drained till mapped as Lyons loam. Along a low ridge that forms the western margin of the lower Lynde Creek drainage is a deposit of well-drained till mapped as Darlington clay loam (Olding et al. 1957).

2.8.2 Bio-Physical Setting

2.8.2.1 Holocene Paleoenvironment

Spruce forests dominated the southern Ontario landscape during Lake Iroquois times, continuing into the subsequent low-water phases of Lake Ontario. Other important taxa included fir, birch, oak, and white cedar. Relic shrub and herbaceous communities likely persisted along the glacial beaches.

Between 10,800 and 10,300 B.P. pollen records indicate a shift from spruce- to pine-dominated forests, and it has been hypothesized that the expansion of jack/red pine may be partly attributable to the colonization of the newly available lake plains. In more open areas, pure or mixed stands of poplar, birch, and oak would have formed, while eastern white cedar, tamarack, black spruce, and perhaps balsam fir would have occupied poorly drained lowland sites.

Over time, important new taxa such as white pine, elm, and ash arrived in the area, and by about 9,000 B.P. white pine had become a forest dominant. Here again the well-drained soils of the extensive lake plains would have offered prime areas for colonization.

Hemlock spread through southern Ontario between about 8000 to 7500 B.P., although it seems to have suffered a major die-back around 5000 B.P. Other species, including oak, elm, maple, ash, ironwood, hickory, basswood, and walnut gradually increased their numbers in regional forests, and beech became abundant starting about 6500 B.P., particularly after the hemlock decline. By about 7500 B.P. the forest ecosystems of southern Ontario had settled into a state of relative equilibrium with maple and beech dominant across a wide spectrum of moisture regimes (Karrow and Warner 1988, 1990; McAndrews 1981).

Native tree species currently resident in the study area include: maple (Manitoba, red, silver, and sugar), white birch, ash (white and red), black walnut, ironwood, white spruce, white pine, poplar (balsam, eastern cottonwood, and trembling aspen), black cherry, red oak, eastern white cedar, basswood, and American elm (Bird and Hale 1991:200). The following habitat types have been recently identified in the vicinity: open marsh/open water; robust emergents, dominated by cat-tail; riparian vegetation with shrubs, trees, and dominated by grasses and sedges; riparian vegetation dominated by grasses; wet meadow; mixed deciduous woods dominated by willow; mixed deciduous woods dominated by red ash and eastern cottonwood; mixed deciduous woods with stands of mixed hardwood; successional areas dominated by poplar; and successional areas with mixed hardwoods (Bird and Hale 1991:16-19).

2.8.2.2 The Lynde Creek Estuary

The Lynde Creek estuary is one of the most significant environmental feature of the study area for several related reasons: firstly, it constitutes an extensive wetland, one of the most diverse and productive ecosystems known; secondly, it serves as an important transitional zone between the inland drainage system and Lake Ontario; thirdly, it serves as an important habitat and staging area for a number of migratory waterfowl; and finally, the reticulated configuration of its shoreline effectively lengthens the riparian ecotone, thereby locally increasing the various terrestrial/aquatic interactions that occur at such an interface. While the last point may be the most pertinent with respect to human predation and settlement patterns, the first three are worthy of review since it is the diversity and productivity of the ecosystem that attracted prehistoric hunters to this locality.

Studies of Great Lakes coastal wetlands provide valuable ecological insights in spite of the fact that many have been degraded by landscape modification and pollution in historic times. For example, Jude and Pappas (1992) have employed multivariate (correspondence) analysis to partition fish species into three major complexes: those mostly associated with the Great Lakes; those that were transitional, since they make use of open water, nearshore, and coastal wetland habitats; and those mostly associated with coastal wetlands. Those species that were assigned to the latter group included permanent residents and migratory species. Some migrants spawned in the wetlands and then left, others used the wetlands as nursery areas, while others sought out wetlands for shelter, spawning sites, food, dispersal of young, or in the course of wandering behaviour.

Drawing upon data compiled by Stephenson (1988, 1990) for coastal marshes in the Toronto area and partitioned by Jude and Pappas (1992), a list was tabulated which likely represents the most important human prey species present in the Lynde Creek estuary in prehistory (Table 12). This list compares favourably with data compiled by Bird and Hale Ltd. (1991:221) for Lynde Creek. Other fish species of potential importance to local human populations may have included: walleye (spring up-stream spawning run); lake whitefish (fall near-shore spawning); Atlantic salmon (fall up-stream spawning run); brook trout (early fall up-stream spawning run); lake trout (fall near-shore spawning); and freshwater drum (near-shore bottom feeder) (Scott 1967; Scott and Crossman 1973).

Table 12
Fish Species Complexes--Lake Ontario Marshes

Lake Ontario Complex	Transitional Complex	Wetland Complex
longnose sucker (R)	yellow perch (A)	brown bullhead (A)
	white sucker (C)	pumpkinseed (A)
	creek chubb (C)	rock bass (C)
	smallmouth bass (R)	largemouth bass (C)
	black crappie (R)	gizzard shad (C)
	northern pike (R)	white bass (R)
	american eel (R)	bowfin (R)

current species status: (A)=abundant, (C)=common, (R)=rare

Data derived from Stephenson (1988, 1990),
Jude and Pappas (1992), Bird and Hale Ltd. (1991).

A variety of upland game birds and waterfowl would have been important to local human populations. Resident waterfowl would have included the Canada goose, wood duck, green-winged teal, American black duck, mallard, northern pintail, blue-winged teal, northern shoveler, gadwall, American widgeon, red-breasted merganser, pied-billed grebe, American bittern, great blue heron, and green-backed heron. Migrants would have included common merganser, hooded merganser, bufflehead, common goldeneye, lesser scaup, ring-necked duck, horned grebe, and trumpeter swan (Bird and Hale 1991). Other important game birds would have included passenger pigeon and ruffed grouse.

The study area would also have attracted many mammalian prey species, both before and especially after the development of the estuary. These may have included mastodon, large ungulates such as caribou, moose, and deer, and a variety of smaller game such as beaver, muskrat, raccoon, squirrel, eastern cottontail, and woodchuck.

2.8.3 Archaeological Data

2.8.3.1 Previous Research in the Study Area

For many years, local residents and archaeological amateurs have scoured the vicinity of Lynde Shores for prehistoric artifacts, and several large private collections are known. While this activity has tended to degrade the archaeological resource, local site knowledge has contributed to the registration of thirty-eight prehistoric sites and findspots within the study area (Table 13, Figure 10).

All of the sites on the west side of Lynde Creek (hereafter "the western sites") were documented by Arthur Roberts in the course of his extensive survey along the Lake Ontario north shore in the late 1970s (Roberts 1985). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to ascertain whether the sites registered by Roberts were found in the course of systematic field survey or as a result of his door-to-door canvassing of local farmers. Although both methods were used in his survey of the Durham Region, the latter method netted 72.5 percent of sites recorded within the clay plain physiographic

area (Roberts 1985:52). Nevertheless, the relatively large number of sites, including many isolated findspots of chert flakes, does suggest that field survey was undertaken in that portion of the study area bounded by the Whitby Townline Road (Hall Road), Victoria Street West, the west bank of Lynde Creek, and the Lake Ontario shore. In plotting the site locations based on the Universal Transverse Mercator (U.T.M.) grid reference recorded on the Borden site registration forms, a number of significant discrepancies were noted (i.e., some grid references place sites in the water). Accordingly, all of Roberts's sites were checked against the rather sketchy locational notes on the form and the positions of eight sites were adjusted. It should be stressed that the final position of sites represents our best interpretation of the available locational data, which can only be described as poor.

The sites on the east side of Lynde Creek (hereafter "the eastern sites") were documented by either avocational archaeologist Robert Nesbitt or by Archaeological Services Inc. in the course of archaeological resource assessment (ASI 1990a, 1991). These sites were found during systematic pedestrian survey of ploughed fields using a transect interval of five metres or less. Having plotted the sites based on the recorded U.T.M. grid reference, minor adjustments to the position of three sites were made on the basis of the large-scale mapping used during the original field survey. This subset can therefore be confidently assumed to be an accurate, comprehensive record of the extant prehistoric sites east of the creek. It should be noted, however, that while these sites have been registered as discrete localities, they may be more accurately described as a continuous, multi-component band of cultural debris running along the edge of the upland terrace (Martin S. Cooper, personal communication 1994).

2.8.2.3 Site Assemblage

The western sites include: two multi-component Late Paleo-Indian/ Archaic sites, one Early Archaic site, one Late Archaic site, one Late Archaic findspot, three undifferentiated Archaic sites, two undifferentiated Archaic findspots, one undifferentiated Woodland campsite, six unidentified prehistoric sites, and ten unidentified prehistoric findspots. The eastern sites include; one multi-component Archaic/ Middle Woodland/ Late Woodland site, two Middle Archaic sites, one Middle to Late Archaic findspot, one Late Archaic site, one Early Woodland findspot, one Late Woodland site, one Late Woodland findspot, one unidentified prehistoric site, and two unidentified prehistoric findspots (Table 13). Overall, the Lynde Shores sites appear to represent a fairly complete cross section of the prehistoric culture history of southcentral Ontario.

Table 13
Prehistoric Sites and Findspots Within Lynde Shores Study Area

Borden # (AlGr)	Site Name	Period	Site Type	Researcher	Remarks
-014	W. Whitby Townline 26	Early Archaic (Nettling complex)	lithic scatter (32 m^2)	A. Roberts	incl. Early Archaic serrated point fragment
-015	W. Whitby Townline 28	?	lithic scatter (15 m^2)	A. Roberts	incl. point tip

Table 13
Prehistoric Sites and Findspots Within Lynde Shores Study Area

Borden # (AlGr)	Site Name	Period	Site Type	Researcher	Remarks
-016	W. Whitby Townline 29	Late Archaic (Lamoka complex)	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	incl. point base
-017	W. Whitby Townline 20	Archaic	findspot	A. Roberts	point & 2 flakes
-018	W. Whitby Townline 19	?	findspot	A. Roberts	flake
-019	Whitby Townline 31	?	findspot	A. Roberts	flake
-020	Whitby Townline 32	?	findspot	A. Roberts	2 flakes
-021	Whitby Townline 25	?	findspot	A. Roberts	point fragment & flake
-022	Whitby Townline 22	?	lithic scatter (43 m^2)	A. Roberts	incl. point tip
-023	Whitby Townline 21	Middle Archaic (Stanly-Neville Complex)	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	incl. 2 points
-024	Whitby Townline 23	?	findspot	A. Roberts	point
-025	West Whitby 27	general Woodland	campsite	A. Roberts	
-026	West Whitby Townline 33	Late Paleo-Indian (Hi-Lo Complex) and Archaic	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	Hi-Lo & Archaic points
-027		?	findspot	A. Roberts	utilized flake
-028		?	findspot	A. Roberts	point & utilized flake
-029		?	findspot	A. Roberts	biface tip
-030		?	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	incl. 2 points, gorget
-031		Archaic	findspot	A. Roberts	resharpened point & utilized flake
-032		Archaic	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	incl. 2 points

Table 13
Prehistoric Sites and Findspots Within Lynde Shores Study Area

Borden # (AlGr)	Site Name	Period	Site Type	Researcher	Remarks
-033		Late Paleo-Indian (Hi-Lo Complex) and Early Archaic (Bifurcate-base Complex)	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	incl. Hi-Lo & Bifurcate-base points
-034		?	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	
-035		?	findspot	A. Roberts	point base, point tip, & flake
-036		Late Archaic	findspot	A. Roberts	"Late Archaic" point, biface & chert fragment
-037		?	findspot	A. Roberts	scraper
-038		?	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	point, bone, 3 flakes
-039		Late Archaic	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	4 "Late Archaic" points & 2 flakes
-040	Lagoon	?	lithic scatter	A. Roberts	incl. point
-047	Lynde Shores East 1	Archaic and Middle Woodland and Late Woodland	lithic scatter	R. Nesbitt	incl. Archaic & Late Woodland point fragments, ceramics, fragmentary bifaces, & debitage
-048	Lynde Shores East 2	Middle Archaic (Brewerton Complex)	lithic scatter	R. Nesbitt	incl. point & point fragments, scraper fragment, biface, groundstone celt, & debitage
-049	Lynde Shores East 3	Late Woodland	lithic scatter	R. Nesbitt	incl. Madison point, graver, biface, & debitage
-050	Lynde Shores East 4	?	lithic scatter	R. Nesbitt	2 flakes
-051	Lynde Shores East 5	Late Archaic (Innes Complex)	lithic scatter	R. Nesbitt	incl. point, utilized flake, & debitage

Table 13
Prehistoric Sites and Findspots Within Lynde Shores Study Area

Borden # (AlGr)	Site Name	Period	Site Type	Researcher	Remarks
-052	Lynde Shores East 6	?	lithic scatter	R. Nesbitt	incl. biface tip & debitage
-053	Trumpeter Swan	Middle or Late Archaic	findspot	ASI	stone gouge
-054	Harrier	Late Woodland	findspot	ASI	Madison point
-055	Harlequin	?	findspot	ASI	biface & wedge
-056	Dunlin	Middle Archaic (Brewerton Complex)	findspot	ASI	Brewerton Corner-notched point
-057	Kingfisher	Early Woodland	findspot	ASI	possible Meadowood cache blade

To date, none of the sites has been investigated in detail, so the formulation of conclusions, regarding such issues as site seasonality and function, site role within a regional settlement pattern, or population size, is rather premature. Nevertheless, a few general observations can be gleaned from the site assemblages themselves. For example, it has been remarked (ASI 1990a:10) that the discovery of a large groundstone gouge at the Trumpeter Swan site (AlGr-53) conforms to an observed pattern of such discoveries in waterfront locations and their inferred association with the construction of dugout canoes. Such an activity would be expected in the vicinity given the importance of aquatic resources and water transportation.

While projectile points were frequently recovered from the sites, many were broken, suggesting the re-arming of weapons at a seasonal or short-term campsite. Overall, the stone-tool assemblages likewise seem to reflect tool maintenance and expedient manufacturing rather than large-scale production. The variety of recovered stone tools also suggests that a broad range of activities may have been pursued at these sites. Most have been tentatively identified as seasonal, multi-purpose camps.

2.8.4 Locational Analysis

The main objective of this case study is to investigate the environmental context of archaeological sites in the Lynde Shores area in order to formulate preliminary hypotheses concerning patterns of settlement and land use in prehistory. To accomplish this objective, the following analysis will assume that the registered assemblage represents the entire universe of sites within the study area; this is certainly true for the eastern sites and appears likely for the western ones south of Victoria Street West. The sites will then be divided by time period and evaluated in terms of various environmental attributes in order to identify locational trends.

WATERFRONT REGENERATION TRUST

Cultural Heritage Working Group

Lynde Shores Archaeological Time Periods

- Palaeo-Indian Period (circa 10300 - 9900 B.P.)
- Early Archaic Period (circa 9900 - 8000 B.P.)
- Middle Archaic Period (circa 8000 - 4500 B.P.)
- Late Archaic Period (circa 4500 - 2800 B.P.)
- Woodland Period (circa 2800 - 400 B.P.)
- Unknown Period Use
- Multi Period Use
- Primary River
- Intermittent River
- Water
- Marsh
- Well Drained Soils
- Imperfectly Drained Soils
- Poorly Drained Soils

N
W E
S

0 500
metres

Site Data Derived from the Ontario Site Inventory Program
Archaeological Data Compiled by Archaeological Services Inc.

Figure 10 The Lynde Shore estuary: distribution of archaeological sites.

2.8.4.1 Paleo-Indian Period

The two Late Paleo-Indian period (ca. 10,300 - 9900 B.P.) sites (AlGr-26,33) are situated along a ridge of well-drained Darlington clay loam which forms the drainage divide between Cranberry Marsh and the small watershed to the west (Figure 10). When these sites were occupied the lakeshore would have been situated approximately 11 kilometres downstream. Regional forests of the Iroquois Plain were likely dominated by red and jack pine with remnant populations of spruce and some pure or mixed stands of poplar, birch, and oak. The poorly drained areas along Lynde Creek would have been occupied by eastern white cedar, tamarack, black spruce, and possibly balsam fir.

The distance of the sites from modern Lynde Creek, or any other sources of water, suggests that the hydrology of the area may have changed significantly since they were occupied. If, however, the western branch of Lynde Creek flowed through the Cranberry Marsh basin, as hypothesized above, these sites may have been situated in proximity to that drainage system. In any case, the study area would have been situated along the middle reaches of a relatively small creek at this time, hence water transportation would have been unlikely. The well-drained ridge occupied by the sites may therefore have been used as an avenue of travel through the forest, perhaps one that was also used by caribou or other large game. It is also possible that these sites were occupied in the winter when proximity to a water source may have been irrelevant.

2.8.4.2 Early Archaic Period

Two Early Archaic period sites (ca. 9900 - 8000 B.P.) were identified (Figure 10). One is a later (Bifurcate-base complex, ca. 8900-8000 B.P.) component of one of the above Paleo-Indian sites (AlGr-33) while the second (AlGr-14) is a Nettling complex (ca. 9800 - 8900 B.P.) site situated on the west side of the creek near the confluence of the west branch. The lakeshore would have been situated between 7 and 11 kilometres downstream when the Nettling complex site was occupied and between 5.5 and 7 kilometres downstream when the Bifurcate-base site was occupied. During this period white pine would have moved into the area and established dominance by about 9,000 B.P. Other colonizing species would have included elm and ash.

The presence of the Nettling complex site on the west bank of Lynde Creek suggests that the creek has been relatively stable in this specific area for a considerable time. The presence of a somewhat later Bifurcate-base complex component at AlGr-33 seems to indicate some continuing attraction to this locality. Certainly there would have been little significant environmental change from the time of the earlier occupation of the site, hence the factors that influenced Paleo-Indian land use likely continued to affect Early Archaic hunter-gatherers.

2.8.4.3 Middle Archaic Period

Four Middle Archaic period (ca. 8000 - 4500 B.P.) sites were identified (Figure 10). One (AlGr-23), a Stanly-Neville complex (ca. 8000 - 6500 B.P.) site, is situated at the upper reaches of the short drainage that flows into Cranberry Marsh. The other three (AlGr-48, 53, 56), including a Brewerton complex (ca. 5000 - 4500 B.P.) site and isolated findspot as well as an isolated groundstone gouge, are situated along the east bank of Lynde Creek. When AlGr-23 was occupied the lakeshore was likely about 4 kilometres downstream, however, by the time of the Brewerton complex occupation, the lakeshore was probably near or at its current elevation.

Regional forests would have undergone significant transformation during this period, with increases in oak, elm, ash, ironwood, hickory, basswood and walnut. Hemlock would have become dominant by about 7500 B.P. only to experience a major setback around 5000 B.P. Maple and beech would have taken this opportunity to establish co-dominance in the forest, a trend that continues up to the present. The increasing presence of mast-producing species would have broadened the resource base available to hunter-gatherers, not only directly in terms of edible nuts, but also in terms of animals which were attracted to this food source (cf. Keene 1981).

The fact that the Stanly-Neville complex site is situated within the Cranberry Marsh drainage, but well away from the current margins of the marsh, highlights the fact that this wetland would likely not have existed at that time. This site location does tend to support the notion that the west branch of Lynde Creek may have flowed through the Cranberry Marsh basin at that time, otherwise the site would have been nearly half a kilometre from a source of water. The position of the later Brewerton complex sites on the east terrace of Lynde Creek suggests exploitation of the estuary that would have developed by that time. It is expected that fishing would have been an important activity at this locality, and the recovery of a large groundstone gouge in the vicinity may reflect the importance of dugout canoes.

2.8.4.4 Late Archaic Period

Five Late Archaic period (ca. 4500 - 2800 B.P.) sites were identified (Figure 10). One (AlGr-36) is a findspot situated a few hundred metres west of Cranberry Marsh. Two others, AlGr-39 and a Lamoka complex (ca. 4500 - 3800 B.P.) site (AlGr-16), are situated on the high ground between Cranberry Marsh and Lynde Creek. The remaining two, including a possible Late Archaic period groundstone gouge (AlGr-53) and an Innes complex (ca. 3500 - 2800 B.P.) site (AlGr-51) are located on the east terrace of Lynde Creek. The Lamoka complex site is likely contemporaneous with the Nipissing high-water levels of Lake Ontario, hence the shoreline at that time was likely near or at its present elevation. By the time of the Innes complex occupation, the water levels were likely a few metres lower with the shoreline a few hundred metres south of its current location. Throughout this period the Lynde Creek estuary was likely present within the study area, although its extent would have been variable. The well-drained and imperfectly drained upland soils would have been dominated by maple and beech while the lowlands would have been dominated by vegetation that ranged from moisture tolerant hardwoods and softwoods to shrubs and emergent vegetation.

The significance of the findspot west of Cranberry Marsh is unclear. Consisting of an unidentified "Late Archaic" point, biface, and chert fragment, this may represent nothing more than an overnight campsite or a loss while hunting. The two sites, including the Lamoka complex site, situated between the estuaries were undoubtedly located in order to provide the best possible access to the two wetland areas as well as the lakeshore; both are positioned on the better-drained height of land. As noted previously, the groundstone gouge, which may be either Middle or Late Archaic in age, may be indicative of canoe building in the area. The Innes complex site is located at the southern end of the site cluster on the eastern terrace of Lynde Creek, likely in proximity to the head of the estuary which would have been farther south at that time.

2.8.4.5 Woodland Period

Five Woodland period (ca. 2800 - 400 B.P.) sites were identified (Figure 10). One (AlGr-25) is situated on the west bank of Lynde Creek while the remainder (AlGr-47, 49) as well as two isolated

findspots (AlGr-54, 57), are located on the east creek terrace. During this period the Lynde Creek estuary would have gradually re-established itself in its present form. The natural environment, while certainly not static, would have been essentially modern in character.

With the exception of the isolated findspots, all of the sites of this period are situated adjacent to the Lynde Creek estuary. The apparent preference for the east bank likely reflects the slightly better drainage on this side as well as the configuration of the shoreline which tends to jut into the estuary thereby providing improved access and view of the wetland.

2.8.4.6 Additional Sites

Twenty-two sites and findspots were not classified by specific time period. These included: three sites (2 findspots, 1 scatter) listed by A. Roberts only as "Archaic"; thirteen sites (9 findspots, 4 scatters) for which no diagnostic artifacts were recovered; and six sites (3 findspots, 3 scatters) from which A. Roberts recovered potentially diagnostic projectile points but for which no temporal affiliation was recorded. Nineteen of these sites were dispersed throughout the area apparently surveyed by Roberts. If it were possible to attribute these sites to specific time periods they would undoubtedly shed additional light on the trends identified above. However, as a group they merely represent locational "noise" that obscures any meaningful interpretation. This is unfortunate since they collectively highlight the intensity with which the study area was utilized throughout prehistory.

2.8.5 Summary and Conclusions

This case study of the Lynde Shores area has revealed a fascinating assemblage of archaeological sites spanning nearly the entire breadth of Ontario's prehistory. More than anything it highlights the profound environmental change that has occurred over the last 11,000 years and the cultural development that took place in step with this change.

It soon became apparent that it would be possible to witness changing land-use patterns at different points along the Lynde Creek drainage system by examining this single, relatively small study area, because the system itself had changed through time relative to this location. In other words, it was like collapsing a telescoped drainage system and taking snapshots relative to a fixed point at regular intervals. At the early end of the sequence we witnessed land use at the far reaches of the hinterland while at the late end we witnessed land use in the immediate vicinity of the lakeshore.

Until the end of the Middle Archaic period we see a small number of sites in locations that, in most cases, seem to have little to do with the current drainage pattern. This suggests either that the sites were not situated with respect to water, that the drainage pattern has changed through time, or both. Assuming that the distant lakeshore would have been the area best suited to any sort of sustained occupation, these interior sites likely represent interior seasonal hunting/collecting camps possibly linked to stands of mast-producing trees. It is not too surprising that there is no evidence of occupation along the east branch of Lynde Creek, as this area was likely swampy even in this early period. However, there probably are sites on the unsurveyed, well-drained lands that lie between the east and west branch as well as in the area west of Lynde Creek and north of Victoria Street West. The majority of early sites, however, undoubtedly lie at the bottom of Lake Ontario.

With the arrival of the estuaries at the end of the Middle Archaic period, the focus of settlement clearly shifts to the margins of these rich wetlands. Although the diversity of this habitat would have provided a fairly reliable resource base year round, seasonal influxes of spawning fish and migrating waterfowl would have been particularly important to prehistoric hunter-gatherers. The higher, eastern terrace was particularly favoured for settlement, although the ridge between the two drainage basins was also utilized. If, as anticipated, the regional settlement and subsistence patterns involved macroband occupations of the rich estuarine habitat combined with seasonal dispersal into the interior, one would expect to find sizeable base camps from this time onward. While the current data do not support the specific identification of such sites here, the almost continuous deposit of archaeological material along the eastern Lynde Creek terrace may be indicative of sustained prehistoric occupation of that area. It should be noted, however, that sustained occupation sites in this study area would be proportionally smaller than macroband camps situated near the larger riverine estuaries to the east and west, since the latter ecosystems would have been far more productive. It is also possible that resource areas such as the Lynde Creek estuary were never occupied for sustained periods, but rather on a seasonal basis by microbands that travelled along the lakeshore from the larger communities. Only through systematic investigation of regional sites will this and other important questions be resolved.

In summary, the Lynde Shore area forms a broad landscape which helped to define certain patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence activity. As the landscape changed through time, so to did the behaviour of the region's occupants. It should be inferred, therefore, that the Lynde Shore estuary played an important role in defining the understanding that local prehistoric groups had of their world and of themselves. Thus it could be said that this rich and diverse natural landscape also formed a cultural landscape of the type discussed in Sections 1.0 and 4.0. While this cultural landscape is no longer immediately obvious, having been largely overlaid by the cultural landscapes of the Euro-Canadian period, some aspects may be recovered through detailed archaeological research. The preceding case study is simply a first step in such an undertaking.

Given that much of the Lynde Creek study area lies within the bounds of the Lynde Shores Conservation Area, and that heritage easements have been established within the lands further to the east, the information gained through continued research of the cultural and natural history of the estuary could form the basis of an effective programme of public interpretation and education. The objective of this interpretation would be to promote understanding, and hence appreciation and protection of the area and its history among the general public.

Such a programme might include permanent media, such as weather and vandal proof display cases, located in the conservation area, housing maps and diagrams detailing the changing natural landscape and textual discussion of the human occupation of the area, along with photographs of artifacts recovered from sites in the area.

A trail system, defined in a leaflet and discernable in the landscape by a system of markers might be established to guide public users through the modern landscape, while at the same time providing an understanding of how this landscape, and its use by humans, has changed through time. Such a trail could also serve as a route for guided tours that permit an immediacy in questions and answers between the guide and the participant group.

Regardless of the type of programme initiated, it is critical that the precise locations of the archaeological sites are not revealed indiscriminately, in order to prevent the resources from being exposed to the threat of looting or other forms of unauthorized activity.

2.9 THE EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

The evaluation of the significance of archaeological sites is fundamental in ensuring that these fragile and finite resources are managed in a responsible manner. Thus all management decisions regarding a particular archaeological site, that are made during the development process, must be informed by an assessment of that site's significance. This process of site significance evaluation is based on a number of overlapping criteria. These criteria, which must be applied on a case-by-case basis, fall into two categories: information potential and perceived value.

2.9.1 Information Potential

Information potential, the extent to which a particular archaeological resource may be expected to contribute to an increased understanding of the past, is generally determined through an objective assessment of numerous factors. Such an assessment is carried out through consideration of the following site attributes:

- *Site integrity*: the nature and extent of disturbance or physical alteration to which a site has been subject. Resource integrity often influences the degree to which reliable data can be derived. Potential forms of disturbance range from those that are relatively minor, such as rodent or tree root activity, to more severe forms such as ploughing or road and building construction.

- *Context*: temporal and spatial association(s); uniqueness or representativeness of patterns of cultural, political, economic, military or industrial history; inter-site relationships; demonstrated relationship to known historic events, processes and/or people of local, provincial, national or international significance.

- *Content*: site size, density and complexity; range of data types present (e.g., ecological information, artifacts, settlement patterns). Sites represented by the recovery of isolated artifacts, for example, are seldom of significance, unless that artifact is rare or represents a relatively unknown temporal period or cultural group.

- *Potential for the presence of human remains*: certain types of sites, such as settlements occupied for relatively long periods of time, may be reasonably expected to contain, or be associated with, isolated human burials or more extensive cemeteries.

- *Quality of documentation*: applies only to historic sites. If good quality drawings, illustrations and written records are available, little additional information may be obtained from the investigation of the site. If, however, little documentation exists, or it is contradictory, physical examination may be necessary.

2.9.2 Perceived Value

The perceived value of a specific archaeological resource is determined through consideration of a number of factors.

- *Public interest*: the level to which society at large recognizes the significance of a particular archaeological resource or category of resources as representing a source of "sustenance, coherence and meaning in our individual and collective lives" (OHPR 1990:18).

- *Educational potential*: the degree to which preservation and/or examination of the resource will contribute, to the general public's understanding of the past.

- *Importance to specific ethnic groups*: the extent to which a resource contributes to, or maintains, recognition of a particular ethnic group's activities or presence as a factor contributing to the fabric of society at the local, regional or national level.

- *Landscape setting*: applies to archaeological features manifested as visible ruins or earthworks, as well as to their associated traditions. Feature removal, even if fully documented, or changes to its immediate surroundings, may modify society's perception of the area, if the visible feature serves as a community landmark, or forms an essential part of a vista.

- *Economic potential*: the degree to which the resource represents an opportunity to form the basis of a long-term educational and interpretive programme aimed at both the local community and the tourism market. The development of such a programme, however, must always strive to achieve an appropriate balance between sensitivity to the natural environment as well as the culture of those whom the resource represents, and the objectives of economic and tourism development.

2.9.3 Applying the Evaluation Criteria

Within the development process, the evaluation of an individual archaeological site's significance can only be undertaken after that site has been subject to examination during the course of an archaeological resource assessment. It is only as a result of such work that the necessary data are available to accurately judge the integrity of the site, its potential as a source of archaeological data (i.e., its context, content, etc.), and its development status (i.e., the nature and degree of the threat posed by the impending development).

The evaluation of archaeological sites is an integral component of the successful integration of the need to responsibly manage this finite and fragile resource base within the continuing process of landscape development and change. It is only after such an evaluation that the most appropriate mitigative strategy, both in terms of resource protection and in terms of successful integration within the overall development plan, can be identified.

Recommended mitigative options may take numerous forms, including:

- *Preservation*: the preferred mitigative option. Preservation may involve long term protective measures such as project design changes (site avoidance). To further avoid both accidental impact and intentional vandalism and looting, additional protective measures may include capping, fencing, or screening.

- *Stabilization*: may be required in the case of eroding archaeological deposits. This may involve the salvage excavation of the eroding area and/or the construction of retaining walls or barriers.

- *Systematic Data Recovery*: involves the recovery of data from highly significant archaeological sites, when other mitigative options are not feasible. It includes a complete or partial systematic surface collection, excavation, or both; a comparative analysis and interpretation of content and contextual information; and production of an investigative report. This mitigation strategy ultimately results in the destruction of the archaeological site itself, preventing the future recovery of data.

- *Documentation*: when salvage excavation or protection of archaeological sites is not warranted, documentation may be required. This may involve mapping, measuring and photographing the surface attributes of the archaeological site or feature.

- *Monitoring*: monitoring may be undertaken to ensure that adverse impacts on archaeological sites which could not be predicted or evaluated prior to construction are addressed. Monitoring requires the presence of a licensed archaeologist during the construction phase of a project. This takes the form of scheduled site visits and on-call availability during a long term project.

2.10 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

In the protection of archaeological sites from land use disturbances or infrastructure facilities, the major characteristics of both archaeological resources and "planning" have a bearing on success. Archaeological resources have many distinct features which make their protection a challenging task. Not only are they fragile and non-renewable, but from a planning perspective one of their most important characteristics is that they are frequently located on private property. Thus, any policy must attempt to satisfy the dual, and sometimes conflicting objectives of respecting certain private property rights while at the same time, protecting a resource valued by society. "Planning" is generally undertaken in an effort to seek a common or public good that market forces and private interests do not seek. Archaeological resources are similar to ecological resources in that they may not have a tangible market value. Traditional benefit-cost evaluation techniques are unable to price the resource accurately in market terms. Consequently, individuals responsible for the disruption of archaeological resources may not comprehend the value of preservation to society, a factor which has an obvious impact on protection policies.

On the other hand, the nature of the decision-making process constitutes one of the major and unique characteristics of planning in Ontario. Indeed, properly documented heritage criteria are often considered in the determination of the form, spatial extent and character of land disturbances. Also, the involvement of public and interest groups is encouraged or mandatory, such that decisions are sensitive to community concerns and are discussed openly. Moreover, the review and approvals process permits administrative hearings on matters at issue, with an independent decision. Thus, there is the opportunity to protect or conserve heritage features by selecting least damaging alternatives, through participation in planning decisions and in the review and approvals process.

As discussed above, the role of the municipality in the conservation of heritage resources is crucial. Planning and land use control are predominantly municipal government responsibilities and the

impact of municipal land use decisions on archaeological resources is significant, especially since municipally-approved developments constitute the majority of land disturbing activities in the Province (Hansen 1984). Without adequate screening at a municipal level, the provincial government is unable to ensure protection for valued archaeological resources. Viewed from this perspective, archaeological protection cannot be implemented without municipal involvement.

Indeed, the primary means by which resources are best protected is through the planning approvals process. This requires the development of appropriate policies for each municipality and their incorporation into the review process.

2.11 RECOMMENDATIONS

In an effort to improve the management of archaeological data, the following recommendations, based on the results of the compilation of the inventory of archaeological resources within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area, are offered.

Recommendation 1

In order to render the current Borden system more effective, it is recommended that it be modified to incorporate an explicit statement as to whether or not a site's location has been positively verified through field investigation. Such modification would not necessarily require the creation of a new field within the existing database structure.

Recommendation 2

It is further recommended that statements of cultural and temporal associations for registered sites have been made be based only on certain well-defined criteria. It would, for example, appear that in the past there has been a tendency to assign many sites to the Archaic period on the basis of an absence of ceramics and of Paleo-Indian diagnostics, rather than on the basis of a presence of diagnostic Archaic artifacts themselves.

Similarly, the use of diagnostic artifacts in collections to identify temporal or cultural associations of sites should be clearly noted, particularly if there is no subsequent field examination in order to verify either these assumptions, nor the actual locations of the sites. In the past such practices have resulted in a limited number of diagnostic artifacts being attributed to a large number of potential site locations, seriously distorting our understanding of patterns of prehistoric site distribution and land use.

In addition to the above suggestions concerning archaeological methodology, the following recommendations are made in order to ensure that the archaeological resources present within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area, are adequately protected in the face of ongoing development and land use change.

Recommendation 3

It is recommended that the fragile nature of archaeological sites be recognized and that opportunities for their protection and management be enhanced in the official plans of all regional municipalities within the study area.

Recommendation 4

It is recommended that policy in these official plans require that where development applications are adjacent to, or on, archaeological sites or where the subject land exhibits moderate to high or high to very high potential for the presence of sites, an archaeological resource assessment, prepared in accordance with current technical guidelines and to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, be undertaken to determine an appropriate method to protect and manage the resource. Such a report should be submitted to planning department staff and the *Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation* prior to approval of any land disturbing activity. Also, the plan for protection or salvage of the resource must be approved by the planning department and the *Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation*, and be completed prior to land disturbance.

Recommendation 5

It is recommended that the planning departments of all regional municipalities within the study area establish protocols with other departments, such as engineering and public works, that ensures that in all appropriate circumstances, construction projects are subject to archaeological assessment prior to any land disturbing activity.

Recommendation 6

It is recommended that the planning departments of all regional municipalities within the study area, in consultation with local municipalities, develop and adopt, in consultation with the *Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation*, other agencies, landowners, and the public, a "Contingency Plan for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in Urgent Situations".

A number of additional recommendations, presenting suggested avenues of research in order to further refine the inventory of archaeological resources, and to enhance our understanding of these resources, are made in Section 6.2.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 DEFINING BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

Built heritage resources are defined as any man-made feature that is of historical, architectural or engineering interest and can include such features as buildings, structures, landscaping and planting. Built heritage resources include a wide array of building types from dwellings, churches, town halls, to lighthouses, railway stations and bridges. The built heritage incorporates not only classically designed public buildings and residential structures but also more modest reminders of the past including farmsteads, worker's housing and simple manufactories. A comprehensive typology of the variety of built heritage resources that are believed to be found in the study area are included in section 3.5. Such features incorporate a diversity of stylistic variations (Georgian, Neo-Classical, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Stick, Shingle, Romanesque, Richardsonian, Arts and Craft, Modern, Vernacular), construction techniques (log, frame, bearing wall, curtain wall), and building materials (wood, stone, brick, cast block, cast iron, steel, concrete, glass block).

Built heritage resources are found throughout the study area of the Waterfront Regeneration Trust, in urban centres, small town, villages and crossroad settlements, on agricultural lands, waterfront lots and the Toronto Islands. These features are considered of heritage value to the community in which they are located, and frequently, in a wider context, of value to the regional area, the province or the nation.

3.2 THE THREATS TO THE RESOURCES

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust study area contains a diverse range of municipal and administrative units including villages, towns, townships, cities and regional governments. This diversity produces numerous planning approaches to dealing with threats to built heritage resources. This is a collective weakness faced in the preservation of these resources within the study area.

Built heritage resources as a rule are subject to a variety of threats, both man-made and natural, which may directly or indirectly contribute to the deterioration, decay and eventual loss of the resource. The natural dangers can include fire, windstorms, fungal attack or weathering while man-made activities can relate to insensitive or unsympathetic alteration, neglect, abandonment or demolition. Large scale infrastructure activities such as road widenings, new highway construction, rail or sewer line expansion can result in the demolition of a resource or a negative modification to the context or the environment of a resource. Residential, commercial and institutional development pressures can lead to the loss of the functional and economic viability of an individual heritage feature or groups of features and thus contribute to their demise.

3.3 THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE

Public built heritage resources under the jurisdiction of Federal, Provincial, County, Regional and Local Municipal governments such as court houses, registry offices, bridges, office buildings, power generating facilities, hospitals, town halls, may be well maintained and preserved yet be designed, cared for and operated in manner that must often consider the health and safety of users over any custodial role or requirement. Similarly, private property owners of residences, farm buildings or commercial stores and offices, manufactories engaged in the business activities often perceive

property as investments to be used and improved upon to yield greater economic benefit, rather than to be protected or conserved for future generations. It is from this perspective that legislative remedies and responses operate.

Municipal Official Plan policies, zoning by-laws, subdivision planning and site plan control all have potential to enhance, encourage and promote the conservation and protection of cultural resources. Within the waterfront planning area both regional, county and local municipalities may, through their official plans and development approval powers, direct the conservation, protection and maintenance of built heritage resources.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* is the other important conservation management tool that local municipalities may use to conserve and manage built heritage resources. Under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* a municipality may designate, by by-law, property that is considered to be of "historic or architectural value or interest". This process is an important tool in protecting such resources from natural and man-made threats. The designating by-law must contain the reasons for the designation. This usually comprises a description of the feature to be designated, including the historical context or associations of the site, its architectural attributes and the landscape context or setting of the feature. Once a heritage feature is designated the property owner is required to submit a permit application to the Municipal Council whenever a change is proposed that affects the reasons for designation. Typically, if a change is proposed that does not affect the attributes of the heritage feature no permit is required. Applications are considered within a short time period and may be approved, approved with conditions or refused. Alterations may be carried out in emergency situations, i.e., for reasons of public health or safety without a permit, provided the municipal clerk is notified.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation (OHF), an agency of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation was created to encourage and promote the conservation and management of built heritage throughout the Province of Ontario. It has acquired a number of buildings within the study area and has entered into heritage easements with other owners of public and private property. The easement agreements carry provisions concerning the custodial care and maintenance of the subject features.

Under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, a variety of public undertakings require provincial approval prior to construction. A key concern of environmental assessment studies is the examination of impacts on the environment and ways in which adverse impacts can be mitigated or overcome. Road widening, new road construction, hydro generation and transmission facilities, sewer and gas lines and other types of corridor construction often have the greatest potential to affect built heritage. This is especially true for features situated in established historical settlements and rural landscapes. Avoiding built heritage is the most acceptable way of mitigating adverse effects. Where this is impossible mitigation measures may be adopted.

Conservation Authorities may also make some effort to manage built heritage resources in their ownership.

3.4 HISTORY OF DESIGNATION AND LISTING IN THE STUDY AREA

The *Ontario Heritage Act* was proclaimed in 1975. Since that time more than two hundred municipalities have established by-law local advisory committees, known as Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACAC's), to assist council on all matters relating to Part IV

and V of the *Act*. The majority of municipalities in the study area have functioning LACAC's and all the municipalities have designated by by-law certain properties within their municipal boundaries, but not necessarily within the study area.

The basic *Ontario Heritage Act* requirement for a municipality, as concerns designated property stated in Part IV, Section 27(1), is the creation of a Register of all designated properties to be held by the clerk in which the property is situate. The register is to contain:

- a legal description of the designated property;
- the name and address of the owner; and,
- a short statement of the reasons for designation of the property.

Under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a municipality may designate by by-law, property that is considered to be of "historic or architectural value or interest". The designation by-law must contain the reasons for the designation. This usually comprises a description of the feature to be designated, including the historical context or the associations of the site, its architectural attributes and the landscape's context or the setting of the feature.

Twenty-one municipalities participated in the supply of material regarding the designation of built heritage resources within the study area. As noted above, the *Act* requires municipalities to create a Register containing basic data. The material received illustrates that no two municipalities created a Register in the same manner. While the majority maintain a list, few contain a legal description and fewer contain a short statement of reasons for designation or even the date of construction. The few databases that have been created are not particularly flexible containing few fields and similarly the mapping when it does exist is not tied into any municipal database.

There are some smaller municipalities which because of the size and number of designated features are capable of providing complete and accurate data. The City of Toronto through the Toronto Historical Board maintains a large database of its municipally designated and listed built heritage resources. At present, no electronic link exists between the database and the mapping. Other large municipalities including Mississauga, Oakville and Burlington have actively encouraged the evaluation and listing of built heritage resources, but none maintain a sophisticated database and complimentary mapping of the features. Most importantly, no uniform method of evaluation has been applied within the study area. The result is that many worthy features are still to be designated.

3.5 THE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

3.5.1 The Objectives of the Built Heritage Resource Inventory

The primary objective of the built heritage database (Appendix B; appended 1:250,000 scale mapping) was to identity those built heritage resources designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* by municipalities in the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area. Where located, properties owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the properties for which the OHF holds heritage easements have been included along with features registered as National Historic Sites by the federal government.

All municipalities were contacted initially by telephone to describe the project and its anticipated results. A letter was sent describing the material required. It requested a list of designated properties, the address, type of feature and date of construction. A similar request was made for *formally evaluated* listed or inventoried properties. The request for listed properties in the study area produced features which often represented "wish lists" and were seldom evaluated in a consistent manner even within the municipal structure. In some instances features may have remained on a list for over fifteen years and not have been re-evaluated as newer tools of assessment were created or they may have been placed on a list for political reasons.

The designated properties were then entered into a database described below.

3.5.2 Description of the Inventory/Database Structure

3.5.2.1 Background

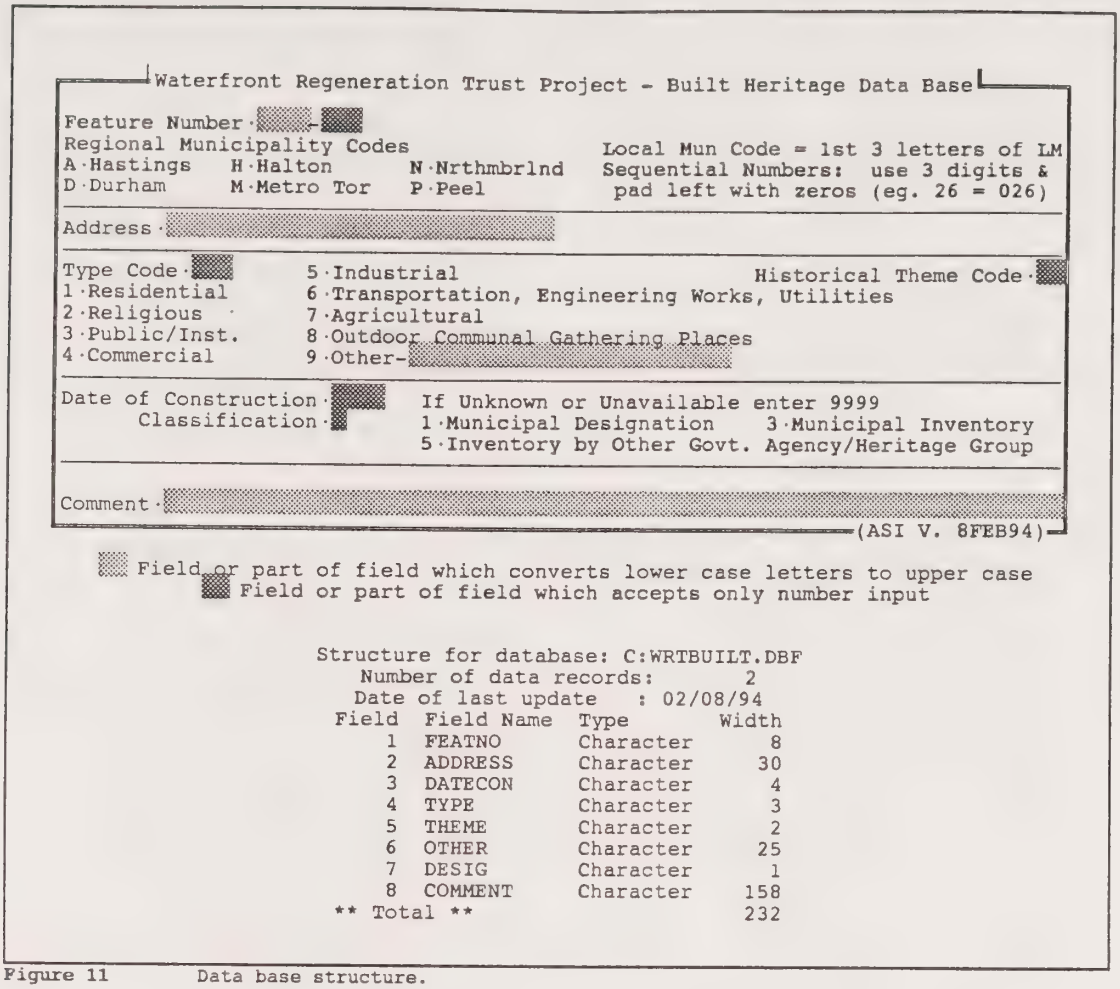
The inventory of built heritage resources within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area was compiled on a DOS-based computer system running dBASE III Plus^{tm}, using a custom-designed data entry screen. This data entry screen was developed by Mr. Stephen Cox Thomas, of Archaeological Services Inc.

In the compilation of the present inventory, the data was subjected to a thorough process of editing. Nevertheless, many ambiguities could not be resolved. These reflect problems in the various inventories of designated features consulted during the course of this study.

3.5.2.2 The Data Fields

The database structure is illustrated in Figure 11, while brief descriptions of each field are provided below.

Feature Number: FEATNO, this field uses a 2-segment hierarchical branching system to characterize the area containing the site in terms of Regional Municipality and Local Municipality tiers of the planning system. This is followed by a sequential site number.



```
Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project - Built Heritage Data Base

Feature Number ·      -
Regional Municipality Codes                    Local Mun Code = 1st 3 letters of LM
A·Hastings   H·Halton      N·Nrthmbrlnd        Sequential Numbers:  use 3 digits &
D·Durham     M·Metro Tor   P·Peel                pad left with zeros (eg. 26 = 026)

Address ·

Type Code ·      5·Industrial                          Historical Theme Code ·
1·Residential    6·Transportation, Engineering Works, Utilities
2·Religious      7·Agricultural
3·Public/Inst.   8·Outdoor Communal Gathering Places
4·Commercial     9·Other-

Date of Construction ·     If Unknown or Unavailable enter 9999
      Classification ·     1·Municipal Designation    3·Municipal Inventory
                           5·Inventory by Other Govt. Agency/Heritage Group

Comment ·
                                                                    (ASI V. 8FEB94)
```

Field or part of field which converts lower case letters to upper case

Field or part of field which accepts only number input

```
Structure for database: C:WRTBUILT.DBF
   Number of data records:       2
   Date of last update    : 02/08/94
 Field  Field Name  Type        Width
     1  FEATNO      Character       8
     2  ADDRESS     Character      30
     3  DATECON     Character       4
     4  TYPE        Character       3
     5  THEME       Character       2
     6  OTHER       Character      25
     7  DESIG       Character       1
     8  COMMENT     Character     158
** Total **                      232
```

Figure 11 Data base structure.

The first segment (the first letter) represents the Regional Municipality:

A = Hastings
D = Durham
H = Halton
M = Metropolitan Toronto
N = Northumberland
P = Peel
E = Prince Edward County

The second segment (the next three letters) represents the Local Municipality. Local Municipality Codes are usually the first three letters of the Local Municipality (eg. Burlington = BUR).

Table 14 provides as a key for all region codes used in the database.

Table 14
Region Codes Used in WRT Built Heritage Resource Database
Listed from West to East

Region Code	Regional Municipality	Local Municipality
HBUR	Halton	Burlington
HOAK		Oakville
PMIS	Peel	Mississauga
METO	Metro Toronto	Etobicoke
MSCA		Scarborough
MTOR		Toronto
MYOR		York
DAJA	Durham	Ajax
DCLA		Clarington
DOSH		Oshawa
DPIC		Pickering
DWHI		Whitby
NCOB	Northumberland	Cobourg
NCRA		Cramhe
NHAL		Haldimand
NHOP		Hope
NPOR		Port Hope
ATRE	Hastings	Trenton

Address: ADDRESS, a 30 space character field.

Date of construction: DATECON, a four space character field adjusted to accept only numbers. The date of construction was entered when supplied, or if available through secondary sources.

Historic Feature Type Code: TYPE, a three space character field adjusted to accept only number input.

The first digit of the Type field identifies a general class of built feature. The last two digits identify specific categories of built features. The codes for both general classes and specific categories of built heritage resources used in this study are as follows:

100 Residential
- 101 Residence
- 102 Seasonal Cottage
- 103 Apartment
- 104 Rectory/Manse
- 105 Farm House

200 Religious
- 201 Church
- 202 Parish Hall
- 203 Synagogue
- 204 Cemetery
- 205 Crematorium
- 206 Dead House
- 207 Mausoleum

300 Public/Institutional
- 301 School
- 302 Town Hall
- 303 Library
- 304 Post Office
- 305 Customs House
- 306 Court House
- 307 Registry Office
- 308 Jail
- 309 Hospital
- 310 Fire Hall
- 311 Railway Station
- 312 Community Hall

400 Commercial
- 401 Retail Store/Restaurant
- 402 Bank
- 403 Office Building
- 404 Theatre/Cinema
- 405 Hotels/Inns
- 406 Motel
- 407 Gas Station

500 Industrial
- 501 Factory
- 502 Mill
- 503 Warehouse
- 504 Storage Elevator

600 Transportation, Engineering Works & Utilities
- 601 Road Bridge
- 602 Rail Bridge
- 603 Lighthouse
- 604 Wharf/Dock
- 605 Transportation Terminus
- 606 Generating Station
- 607 Electrical Substation
- 608 Water Pumping Station
- 609 Sewage Works
- 610 Gas Works
- 611 Canals/Locks/Dams
- 612 Military Installations
- 613 Marinas

700 Agricultural
- 701 Barn
- 702 Silo
- 703 Outbuilding

800 Outdoor Communal Gathering Places
- 801 Public Park
- 802 Private Garden/Estate
- 803 Agricultural Fairground
- 804 Amusement Park

900 Other (Miscellaneous)
- 901 Bathing Pavilion
- 902 Boat House
- 903 Gate
- 904 Fence
- 905 Lamp Post

Other: OTHER, a 25 space character field adjusted to convert letter input into upper case.

During the data collection period some unusual features were identified in the type code *Other*, such as a battleship, fountain and a mountain.

Historical Theme Code: THEME, a 2 space character field adjusted to accept only numbers.

Designation: DESIG, a one space character field adjusted to accept only numbers.

This field indicates the designation status of the resource:

1 · Municipal Designation
3 · Municipal Inventory
5 · Inventory by other governmental agency or a heritage group

If a single item fell into more than one category, the applicable code with the lowest number was used. For example, an item that has been listed by a heritage group and a municipal inventory, would have been coded "3". Similarly, an item that has a municipal designation and has been listed in a coded "1".

Comments: COMMENT, a 158 space character field adjusted to convert letters to upper case.

This field was used to enter supplementary data or notes concerning ambiguities.

3.6 SUMMARY OF BUILT FEATURE DATABASE

The summary of built heritage resources designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* presented in Table 15 provides insight into the activities of local municipalities in the last twenty years. As a percentage of features, most designations in the study area fall, not surprisingly, within the 1867-1913 period. This is followed by features dating from 1830 to 1866. Post-1914 features are the third most common, outnumbering pre-1830 features by a ratio of over 5:1.

Table 15
Tally of Designated Built Heritage Resources by Region and Time Period

	Region	Time Periods				
	Pre-1830	1830-1866	1867-1913	1914-1953	1954-	No Date (<1993)
Halton	4	15	37	11	0	47
Peel	0	7	4	7	0	0
Metro Toronto	5	38	107	40	2	19
Durham	0	6	3	1	0	9
Northumberland	2	13	3	0	0	153
Hastings	0	0	0	0	0	8
Prince Edward C.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	79	154	59	2	236

Pre-1830 Early Euro-Canadian Settlement
1830-1866 Preconfederation Settlement
1867-1913 Postconfederation - Pre-World War I
1914-1953 World War Period
1954- Postwar Development
No Date Date unavailable without further research & no applicable date

The regions of Metropolitan Toronto, Peel and Halton contain the highest number of individual designations, followed by the County of Northumberland. Individually, the Towns of Oakville and Cobourg contain significant numbers of heritage properties in the Heritage Conservation Districts that they have established. It must be understood, however, that there remain a considerable number of heritage resources that have yet to be evaluated and designated by the individual municipalities.

The summary of built heritage data with respect to property type (Table 16) confirms the initial expectation that residential structures would be the most commonly designated feature type. The only exception to this trend is in the City of Toronto, where commercial structures are most numerous. Commercial structures are, however, the second most likely feature type to be designated within the study area as a whole.

Table 16
Tally of Designated Built Heritage Resources by Region and General Type

Region	General Historic Resource Type										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	U/I	TOTAL
Halton	77	5	3	19	1	2	0	0	4	3	114
Peel	12	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Metro Toronto	45	16	23	84	20	8	0	0	9	6	211
Durham	11	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	19
Northumberland	11	6	4	8	2	0	0	0	2	138	171
Hastings	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Prince Edward C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	159	30	37	114	24	12	0	0	16	149	541

General Historic Types

1 = Residential
2 = Religious
3 = Public/Inst.
4 = Commercial
5 = Industrial
6 = Transportation, Engineering, Utilities
7 = Agriculture
8 = Outdoor Gathering Place
9 = Other

The distribution of resource types within the inventory for Metropolitan Toronto would appear to be the most broadly representative of the general historical processes and events that lead to the development of the waterfront urban core. Structures related to commercial activities predominate (39.8%), although not to an overwhelming degree, and most other categories of resources are reasonably well represented. There is not the bias towards residential structures, as is the case in other municipalities, most notably Halton (67.5%), Peel (66.7%), and Durham (57.9%). The only municipalities, other than Metropolitan Toronto, which do not, on the surface, appear to exhibit an excessive bias towards residential structures are Northumberland and Hastings. In the former case, however, this trend can probably be attributed to the poor detail provided for the designated properties (over 80% are unidentified as to type), while in the latter case the sample is limited to only eight structures.

Thus it is clear that, for the most part, the inventories of the designated built heritage resources do not provide an accurate reflection of the histories of their respective communities. The selectiveness with which designation has been applied, whether consciously or unconsciously, has served to mask the undoubted diversity of resources that exist and are worthy of protection. A further consequence of these biased inventories, is that it becomes difficult to assess even those resources that have been designated, since these structures have generally been stripped from their general historical context, to be treated in isolation.

3.7 THE EVALUATION OF BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

3.7.1 The Approach

The evaluation framework for built heritage resources is a compilation of criteria to be used when assessing the heritage value of built features across the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront area. These criteria are based on established precedents for the evaluation of built heritage resources: *Evaluation Criteria and Rating*, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO); *Evaluation Process for Buildings and Structures*, Ontario Management Board Secretariat (MBS); *Ontario Heritage Bridge Program*, Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Ministry of Citizenship and Culture; *Criteria for Heritage Properties*, Toronto Historical Board; *National Register Criteria*, U.S. Department of the Interior and *The Evaluation of Historic Buildings* by Harold Kalman.

The criteria are tailored to meet the specific requirements of this project presented by the size of the study area and the multiplicity of governments, agencies and interest and user groups who have jurisdiction or concerns over the study area, its wise management and future development.

The evaluation framework will be applied to a wide range of types of built form from buildings to structures and landscape elements, of varying use, ownership and importance. The evaluation criteria for cultural heritage landscapes, Section 3.8, should also be considered in the evaluation of complexes that are distinguished by collections of buildings, structures, spaces and landscape elements. The intent is to provide a systematic assessment of built features by prescribing a number of common areas that should be looked at whatever the resource type, location and level of significance.

The evaluation framework is designed to identify significant built heritage resources that reflects a full range of resource types encountered in the study area. Built heritage resources in the region deemed worthy of identification are defined as those of local and regional importance as well as those of provincial and national significance.

3.7.2 Users

This evaluation framework should be provided to and used by those involved in establishing, undertaking, updating and applying built heritage inventories across the study area such as the heritage advisory committees to municipal councils (LACAC's), heritage foundations and planning staff. Use of the framework across the waterfront study area will assist in continuity of local inventories that could then be brought together as well into a comprehensive inventory of built heritage resources.

In keeping with the province's expressed interest in affirming and promoting Ontario's cultural heritage (OHPR 1990:43; CPDRO 1993:43-44), and the Waterfront Regeneration Trust's own mandate with respect to shoreline management, it is suggested that the Waterfront Regeneration Trust, in consultation with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation and/or the Ontario Heritage Foundation, explore means of active compilation of an inventory of built heritage resources across the study area to provide:

- a centralized place where information on all built heritage resources inventoried across the waterfront can be accessed,

- a regional perspective to assess whether important types of built heritage resources have been represented and whether geographical distribution has been achieved across the waterfront, and

- a comparative base of information to assist in the understanding of the significance of individual resources.

Such a centralized inventory could be made available to a wide range of potential users who are involved in planning and managing change across the study area: property owners, municipalities, regional municipalities, provincial ministries and agencies and federal departments and Crown corporations. The inventory would provide a basic level of information on a wide range of built heritage resources that would assist in the detailed assessment of individual resources that may come under consideration as part of such activities as proposed developments, municipal designations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, official plan amendments, environmental assessments and/or federal or provincial studies.

3.7.3 Applying the Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation framework poses a series of questions as laid out below. In order to answer the questions, research will have to be undertaken both in the form of historical documentation and site survey. It is envisioned that written documentation would be prepared so that responses could be developed for each one of the criteria. The written documentation would serve as a record as to the process followed, the sources consulted and the conclusions reached. It is recommended that documentation be presented to a local review committee so that the material can be discussed, ratings be assigned and official recommendations be made for listing in municipal inventories and inclusion in the regional inventory.

Within the study area are numerous types of built resources. The proposed criteria should be used to compare like or similar built resources. The intent in applying the criteria is not to categorize or differentiate amongst different types of built heritage based upon quality. In using and applying the criteria, it is important that particular types of built heritage are each valued for their inherent character and are consistently evaluated and compared with similar or the same types.

As laid out in Section 3.5.2 above, built heritage resources can be grouped under nine broad categories: residential, religious, public/institutional, commercial, industrial, transportation/engineering works/utilities, farmstead, outdoor communal gathering places and other. Within each category, a number of sub-categories may be identified. It is suggested that built heritage resources be grouped according to this typology for the purposes of comparative analysis of similar types.

As the first broad cut at evaluating built heritage resources across the study area, any building, structure or landscape element that meets any one of the criteria **well**, i.e., a clear and convincing case has been made for assigning a "A" rating to that criterion, or any four criteria **satisfactory**, i.e. a clear and convincing case has been made for assigning "B" ratings to the four criteria, should be included in the proposed inventories. The listing of a resource is a recognition of heritage value and does not in itself provide a commitment to future protection or preservation. The intent is to establish a broad base listing of heritage resources that provides a comparative base of information and that identifies built heritage resources that may be worthy of preservation efforts.

3.7.4 The Evaluation Framework for Built Heritage Resources

Architecture

1. Aesthetic Design: what is the visual quality of the resource?

This criterion serves to measure the architectural merit of a particular structure taking into account proportion, scale and detail. The evaluation should assess whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique or early example of an architectural style, type or convention. Structures that are particularly attractive because of the excellence and artistic merit of the design, composition, craftsmanship and details should be identified whether or not they fall easily into a particular stylistic category (i.e., vernacular architecture). The integrity of a resource may affect the rating as one that has suffered severe alterations, as unsympathetic alterations, may be weaker in visual quality.

Rating:
A. Excellent
B. Good
C. Fair or Poor

2. Functional Design: what is the functional quality of the resource?

This criterion evaluates the functional merit of the structure apart from its aesthetic considerations taking into account the effectiveness of materials, layout and method of construction. It is intended to provide a means of giving value to utilitarian structures, engineering works and industrial features as well as assessing how well a particular building program was implemented. The evaluation should note whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique or early example of a particular material or method of construction. The integrity of the resource may affect the rating as one that has suffered severe alterations, as changes in layout, may be weaker in functional quality.

Rating:
A. Excellent
B. Good
C. Fair or Poor

3. Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

This criterion evaluates the importance of the building in the designer's career. "Designer" may include architects, builders or engineers, both private and public, both individually or as professional firms. The evaluation will have to assess whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact that the person had on trends in building and activities in the area before evaluating the importance of the specific structure in the designer's career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designers work.

Rating:
A. Very good example
B. Known example
C. Designer not identified

Historical Associations

4. Thematic: how well does the resource illustrate a theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the study area?

The criterion evaluates the built resource in the context of broad themes of waterfront history. In assessing a resource, the evaluation should relate its importance specifically and with some precision to relevant themes:

Rating:
A. Very good example.
B. Convenient or useful example.
C. Obscure example.

5. Event: is the resource associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

This criterion evaluates the resource with respect to its **direct** association with events, (i.e., the event took place in the building). The significance of the event must be evaluated by explicit criteria such as the impact the event had on future activities, duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Events of long duration, such as suburbanization and shoreline modification and management, are not to be considered under this criterion but rather under thematic. Battles, natural disasters and scientific discoveries are frequently recognized under this criterion.

Rating:
A. Event of outstanding significance associated with resource.
B. Event of moderate significance associated with resource.
C. No associations.

6. Person/Group: is the resource associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

This criterion evaluates the resource with respect to its **direct** association with a person or group, (i.e., ownership or occupancy of the resource). Public buildings such as post offices though frequented by many important persons will seldom merit recognition under this criterion. The significance of the person or group must be evaluated by explicit criteria such as the impact on future activities, duration and scale of influence and number and range of people affected.

Rating:
A. Person of outstanding significance associated with resource.
B. Person of moderate significance associated with resource.
C. No associations.

Environment

7. Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous object in the area?

This criterion measures the physical importance of a structure to its community. The key physical characteristic of landmarks is singularity, some aspect that is unique or memorable in the context. Significant landmarks can have a clear form, contrast with their background or have prominent locations. Landmarks are often used by people as guides for moving through an area.

Rating:
A. A dominant visual landmark.
B. A conspicuous and familiar structure.
C. Not particularly conspicuous or familiar.

8. Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?

This criterion measures the influence of the resource on its surroundings. The character of an area must be established before the site's contribution can be evaluated. (In the case of complexes, "area" may be defined as the complex itself.) Areas can convey a sense of cohesion through the similarity and/or dissimilarity of their details. Cohesion can be established by examining such things as scale, height, proportion, siting, materials, colours, rhythms, silhouettes, textures of structures and relations between structures and spaces, landscaping.

Rating:
A. Establishes or maintains the dominant character of the area.
B. Compatible with the dominant character of the area.
C. Incompatible with the dominant character of the area.

9. Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its associated landscape?

This criterion measures the degree to which the immediate environment enhances and strengthens the structure. It assesses the importance of the site in maintaining familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks which assist in movement and orientation. Structures or sites may exhibit historic linkages such as church and cemetery or commercial block and service alleys; original siting such as the successive replacement of a bridge at the same location; or traditional relationships such as the station and hotel located next to the rail line. The integrity of the setting of a structure that has been moved has been destroyed.

Rating:
A. Unchanged
B. Changed and character retained
C. Character destroyed

Social Value

10. Public Perception: is the site regarded as important within its area?

This criterion measures the symbolic importance of a structure within its area. One way to assess public perception of a site is to develop a list of local contacts that would be canvassed about the site for their opinions as to its importance. Contacts should not solely reflect the heritage community but the views of people generally. A look at tourist brochures, newspaper articles, postcards, souvenirs or community logos for the identification of a site as a prominent symbolic focal point in its locale.

Rating:
A. Importance generally recognized
B. Importance occasionally recognized
C. No importance attached

3.8 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront encompasses a population base greater than any other area of comparable size in Canada. The settlement history for built heritage resources situated in the study area stretches back approximately two hundred years. Extant examples of significant features recognized by municipal governments in the study area exist from the 1810s to the 1960s.

Over five hundred built heritage resources have been entered into the database and mapped. This represents only a small portion of the total constellation of resources that merit designation. The establishment of guidelines to conserve and protect the remaining built heritage resources is necessary to promote the sound management of these remaining resources in the future.

The varied nature of the feature types, within the general category of built heritage resources means specific strategies are required. Nevertheless, certain general guiding principles may be applied to all heritage features. These include:

- retention of existing features with no modifications,
- retention of existing features with sympathetic modification,
- adaptive re-use, which may include conversion,
- retention of existing features as an historic monument for public viewing,
- promotion of routine maintenance as a means of long term preservation of a built feature,
- inventory and research of those features deemed to be of local architectural or historic interest, and
- salvage and removal of a feature to an off-site location.

3.9 RECOMMENDATIONS

The review of the designated heritage features within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area is the first large scale exercise completed in twenty years of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, to measure the effectiveness of the Act as a means of protecting significant built features. Every municipality in the study area has employed designation as a cultural planning tool at some time. There has been greater success in those communities where councils and LACAC's have been proactive and supportive. The following recommendations offer suggestions as to how these resources may be better managed in the future.

Recommendation 1

All municipalities should be encouraged to review their Register of Designated Properties and confirm their contents meet the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Recommendation 2

The legal description should be in a format which would lend itself to conversion to electronic digitally based mapping.

Recommendation 3

The material should be in the possession of the municipal clerk as required in the *OHA*.

Recommendation 4

LACAC and heritage amenity groups should be encouraged to maintain their historical records in manner which is consistent with the municipal administrative requirements.

Recommendation 5

Municipalities should be encouraged to keep basic mapping of designated heritage features on record to assist the planning process.

Recommendation 6

Listed and/or inventoried buildings should be evaluated formally and contain similar information to that which exists for designated property.

Recommendation 7

A review of listed and/or inventoried buildings should be carried out regularly to monitor the state of integrity.

Recommendation 8

Designation should be encouraged by municipalities and efforts should be made to maintain existing LACAC's and to create new ones where necessary.

Recommendation 9

In keeping with generally accepted heritage conservation practices (e.g., Management Board Secretariat 1993), it is recommended that all forms of built heritage resources exceeding forty years of age, should be regarded as having potential heritage value, and should accordingly be considered for designation.

4.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

4.1 DEFINING CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

Cultural landscapes are those landscapes made or modified by humans in the course of their daily lives. Cultural landscapes, as distinct from natural landscapes, are the result of past and/or current human activity in the environment. These landscapes may be wholly man-made, as in the case of town- or streetscapes, or represent significant modifications or transformations of pristine natural landscapes as in rural, agricultural landscapes.

Cultural landscape has been referred to as "nearly everything that we can see when we go outdoors". Moreover, "all human landscape has cultural meaning, no matter how ordinary that landscape may be" (Meining 1979:12). For the purposes of heritage conservation and planning, cultural landscapes may constitute "heritage landscapes" where they constitute a "readable" record of the past and possess one or more heritage attributes such as: associations with historical events, activities or people; a unique, unusual or typical but now rare example of a landscape type either the subject of a specific plan or of unconscious design; or of distinctive scenic and visual amenity.

In Ontario, cultural landscapes have been defined as:

> the use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now as a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land-uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet (Weiler 1980:2).

References to "man-made features" should not be taken to mean only freestanding built structures. In cultural landscapes, these human artifacts include spaces such as streets, rail lines, fields and features that define these spaces such as fencelines, walls and hedgerows. Also included are those features that comprise natural elements but are not traditionally seen as being of human construction such as planted treelines in urban and rural areas that demarcate boundaries or woodlots and shelter belts that form part of the pattern of human settlement activity.

Aggregations of features are usually seen as areas ranging from individual farm complexes to entire rural areas, streetscapes to entire villages and towns, a single dock area to a waterfront complex, and so on. They often comprise areas of quite homogenous character that can be easily delineated, but they may also form spaces that are ill-suited to precise zones.

Within the Waterfront planning area, examples of cultural landscapes include port and harbour areas, roadscapes and rail lines, modified courses of rivers and creeks, large residential estates, hydro generation complexes, water treatment facilities, villages and hamlets, and shoreline cottage areas. These landscapes, which are a result of both past and current human activity, may all be worthy of consideration in the planning and development process, however, primary consideration in this study is given to those cultural landscapes that also have a potential heritage value (i.e., those areas forming

concentrations of physical elements, and their intangible and social associations, which are particularly demonstrative of past human activities and the forces that guided them).

4.2 THE THREATS TO THE RESOURCES

Cultural heritage landscapes are the result of past human activity in the environment. Today they continue to be subject to constant and diverse changes. Direct human agents of change include activities ranging from the alteration, demolition, construction and/or reconstruction of buildings and structures including villages, towns, roads and railways; engineering improvements to water courses and shorelines such as channelization, dams and bank stabilization; agricultural and forestry practices including the creation of field systems and woodlots, planting of crops, rearing livestock, land clearance, tree planting and harvesting. Some of these changes may be gradual over time and scarcely discernible in the environment, e.g., the incremental alterations and additions to residences or change in paved surfaces, while others may be more immediate and obvious such as new bridge construction or harbour reconstruction. Human changes may derive from individual actions of property owners or from the collective actions of a particular type of activity, e.g., tourism, or the actions of agencies or institutions charged with a particular responsibility for constituent elements of the landscape, e.g., a road or port authority or Conservation Authority.

Natural agents of change that affect the landscape permanently or temporarily, (or perceptions of the cultural landscape) include obvious changes as daily weather patterns and seasonal influences. Natural elements of the landscape are also subject to both short and long term effects of disease, aging, fire, drought, erosion and pollution.

4.3 THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE

The landscape comprises many constituent elements and not surprisingly an equally diverse pattern of ownership. Unlike individual buildings or artifacts that often belong to a single property owner, public or private, the cultural landscape is a mosaic of proprietary interests. In any view of the landscape there will be a myriad of players in landscape manipulation. Individual property owners are often responsible for the use and appearance of private lands, buildings and spaces. Residential and cottage properties may be particularly well cared for with evidence of a custodial or stewardship role undertaken by the owner. Public cultural landscapes under the jurisdiction of Federal, Provincial, County, Regional and Local Municipal governments such as transportation routes, waterways, institutional complexes and electrical facilities, may be equally well cared for yet be designed, maintained and operated in manner that must often consider the health and safety of users over any custodial role or requirement. Similarly, public or private property owners engaged in the economic environment of business activities often perceive property as investments to be used and improved upon to yield greater economic benefit, rather than to be protected or conserved for future generations.

Very few public agencies consider the conservation and management of cultural landscapes as within their jurisdiction. Within Ontario, the Niagara Escarpment Commission comes closest to such an agency. The *Planning Act* has identified "the protection of features of significant natural, architectural, historical or archaeological interest" as a matter of provincial interest in the administration of the Act. Cultural landscapes may be considered to be "features", yet of a different scale, magnitude and complexity than a single building, site or property. Therefore, it is appropriate

in planning activities under the Act to consider cultural landscape conservation in the planning process. Official Plan policies, zoning by-laws, subdivision planning and site plan control all have potential to enhance, encourage and promote the conservation and protection of cultural landscapes. Within the Waterfront planning area both regional, county and local municipalities may, through their official plans and development approval powers, direct the conservation, protection and maintenance of cultural landscapes.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* is the other important conservation management tool that local municipalities may use to conserve and manage cultural landscapes. Under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* a municipality may designate, by by-law, property that is considered to be of "historic or architectural value or interest". The designating by-law must contain the reasons for the designation. This usually comprises a description of the feature to be designated, including the historical context or associations of the site, its architectural attributes and the landscape context or setting of the feature. Once a heritage feature is designated the property owner is required to submit a permit application to the Municipal Council whenever a change is proposed that affects the reasons for designation. Typically, if a change is proposed that does not affect the attributes of the heritage feature no permit is required. Applications are considered within a short time period and may be approved, approved with conditions or refused. Alterations may be carried out in emergency situations, i.e., for reasons of public health or safety without a permit, provided the municipal clerk is notified.

The active designation of cultural landscapes by municipalities under the *Ontario Heritage Act* is an important way of conserving smaller cultural landscape units within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront area. Large cemeteries, parks, gardens and estate lots under a single ownership are appropriate for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

Under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* a municipality may designate, by by-law, groups of buildings, structures and spaces that collectively are an important heritage asset to the community just as an individual property is. Several of the waterfront areas' long established historical settlements have been subject to examination under Part V of the Act and several areas have been designated as heritage conservation districts, e.g., Oakville, Fort York, and Cobourg. Unlike Part IV designation by-laws, a Part V designating by-law must only contain a description of the boundaries of the area to be designated and not the reasons for the designation. Supporting material to the district designating by-law is usually contained in a Heritage Conservation District Study or Plan. The study usually describes the character of the area as well as those individual heritage features and their attributes, including the historical context or associations of individual features, their architectural attributes and the landscape context or setting of the feature.

Unlike Part IV an important component of district designation is the preparation and adoption of a Heritage Conservation District Plan which details how the district is to be managed when change and new development is proposed. Such plans usually contain conservation and design guidelines for buildings as well as guidelines addressing landscape issues within the district.

Once a heritage conservation district is designated alterations to buildings or structures or the erection of a new building requires a permit application to be submitted to the municipal Council. Usually, applications are considered within a short time period and may be approved, approved with conditions or refused. Importantly, changes to landscape features may not require a permit and additional by-laws may have to be enacted to afford protection to important features such as street trees.

Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* a variety of public undertakings require provincial approval prior to construction. A key concern of environmental assessment studies is the examination of impacts on the environment and ways in which adverse impacts can be mitigated or overcome. Road widenings, new road construction, hydro generation and transmission facilities, sewer and gas lines and other types of corridor construction often have the greatest potential to affect cultural landscapes, especially those situated in established historical settlements and rural landscapes. Avoiding a cultural landscape is the most acceptable way of mitigating adverse effects. Where this is impossible, mitigation measures may be adopted.

Provincial Parks may also make some effort to manage cultural landscapes.

4.4 THE HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE RESEARCH IN THE STUDY AREA

Cultural heritage landscape research in Ontario is an activity that has been undertaken in an inconsistent and *ad hoc* manner. This is due in part to the fact that there has been little formal appreciation of the nature of the resource coupled with few, if any, references to this resource type either in conservation and planning legislation, policies or guidelines. The notable exception are the 1980 guidelines for environmental assessment referenced in Section 4.1. It is not surprising that the response on the part of planning agencies in researching, conserving and planning for cultural heritage landscapes has been generally mute.

Due to the lack of any legal or planning requirement to assemble and manage a cultural heritage landscape database of any kind, none exist. Several studies undertaken by a variety of agencies do, however, act as surrogates and indicators of interest in matters other than individual features. These include: the supporting documentation for heritage conservation districts in Oakville, Toronto and Cobourg; and *Built Heritage of the East Bayfront* (Stinson and Moir 1991), which identifies certain precincts within the East Bayfront/Port Industrial area.

4.5 THE CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES DATABASE/INVENTORY

4.5.1 The Objectives of the Cultural Heritage Landscapes Inventory

The establishment of a cultural heritage landscape database and inventory (Appendix C; see appended 1:250,000 scale mapping) was by necessity a desk-top exercise without the benefit of any field work to: confirm the existence of the landscape unit; to establish the precise limits or extent of the cultural heritage landscape; or to establish the integrity of that landscape.

Given these constraints a key objective was to attempt to map individual cultural heritage landscape units generally within two kilometres of the Lake Ontario shoreline. A "unit" was considered to be an area that was readily identifiable as a homogenous entity from available historical mapping. Only those cultural heritage landscape units that appeared to exist prior to the 1950s were mapped. This fulfilled a generally accepted heritage conservation principle in Ontario and elsewhere that those features over 40 years of age may be considered as having heritage potential. This resulted in the exclusion of large tracts of suburban residential development, particularly west (Etobicoke, Mississauga, Oakville and Burlington) and immediately east of Toronto (Scarborough, Pickering, Ajax, Whitby and Oshawa).

The cultural heritage landscape units thus derived may be considered to be units that have "heritage" potential. In terms of spatial form, two general types of unit were distinguished: linear corridors such as the Lakeshore Road or Highway 2, river valleys, and rail lines; and expanses of land in various forms of development and use, such as cemeteries, golf courses, historical cores of settlements, harbours, suburbs and cottage areas. Each unit was delineated on 1:10,000 OBM mapping, a number ascribed together with a reference name and the historical theme or themes associated with the unit.

These components—number, name and theme—constituted the basis of the fields for the database.

4.5.2.1 Background

The inventory of cultural heritage landscape units within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area was compiled on a DOS-based computer system running dBASE III Plus™, using a custom-designed data entry screen. This data entry screen was developed by Mr. Stephen Cox Thomas, of Archaeological Services Inc.

4.5.2.2 The Data Fields

The database structure is illustrated in Figure 12, while brief descriptions of the fields are provided below.

```
Structure for database: K:WRTCLAND.DBF
Number of data records:     203
Date of last update   : 03/28/94
Field  Field Name  Type       Width
    1  CLNO        Character     11
    2  NAME        Character     50
    3  MILITARY    Numeric        1
    4  FORESTRY    Numeric        1
    5  FISH        Numeric        1
    6  AGRI        Numeric        1
    7  MINERAL     Numeric        1
    8  ELECTRIC    Numeric        1
    9  TRANSCOM    Numeric        1
   10  SETTLE      Numeric        1
   11  RECREATN    Numeric        1
   12  SHORE       Numeric        1
   13  PARKS       Numeric        1
   14  POLIT       Numeric        1
   15  PORTS       Numeric        1
   16  SUBTHEME    Character    100
   17  SUBTHEME2   Character    100   Modified for dBASE report
                                      f o r m
                                       output
   18  COMMENT     Character    158
** Total **                     433
```

Figure 12 Data base structure.

Cultural Heritage Landscape Number: CLNO, this field uses a 2-segment hierarchical branching system to characterize the area containing

the landscape unit in terms of Regional Municipality and Local Municipality tiers of the planning system. This is followed by a sequential site number.

The first segment (the first letter) represents the Regional Municipality:

A = Hastings
D = Durham
H = Halton
M = Metro
N = Northumberland
P = Peel
E = Prince Edward County

The second segment (the next three letters) represents the Local Municipality. Local Municipality Codes are usually the first three letters of the Local Municipality (eg. Burlington = BUR).

Table 17 provides as a key for all region codes used in the database.

Table 17
Region Codes Used in WRT Cultural Heritage Landscape Units Database
Listed from West to East

Region Code	Regional Municipality	Local Municipality
HBUR	Halton	Burlington
HOAK		Oakville
PMIS	Peel	Mississauga
METO	Metro Toronto	Etobicoke
MSCA		Scarborough
MTOR		Toronto
MYOR		York
DAJA	Durham	Ajax
DCLA		Clarington
DOSH		Oshawa
DPIC		Pickering
DWHI		Whitby
NCOB	Northumberland	Cobourg
NCRA		Cramhe
NHAL		Haldimand
NHOP		Hope
NBRI		Brighton
NBRM		Brighton Town
NHAM		Hamilton
NMUR		Murray
NPOR		Port Hope
ASID	Hastings	Sidney

Name: NAME, a 50 space character code.

Themes: various numeric fields identifying associated themes or subthemes.

The codes employed in data entry are presented below. If no landscapes associated with a subtheme were identified, then no code was developed.

01.00	**Prehistoric Aboriginal**	
.....	A	Palaeo-Indian
.....	B	Archaic
.....	C	Middle Woodland
.....	D	Late Woodland
.....	E	Iroquoian/Huron
02.00	**Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian Contact**	
.....	A	Missionary activity and seasonal settlement, 1620-1660
.....	B	Fur Trade: New France Period, 1615-1760
.....	C	Fur Trade: Intense Competition Period, 1760-1820
.....	D	Fur Trade: H.B.C. Monopoly Period, 1820-1870
.....	E	Euro-Canadian Exploration, Mapping and Surveying, 1790-
.....	F	Alienation of the Land: Land Treaties and Purchases, 1782-
03.00	**Historic Aboriginal**	
.....	A	Early Contact, 1615-1820
.....	B	"Intense" Contact, 1820-
04.00	**Military Settlement and Fortification, 1750-**	
.....	A	French, 1750-63
04.02	B	British, 1763-1867 **[Brit, 1763-1867]**
04.03	C	Dominion, 1867- **[Dom, 1867+]**
05.00	**Fisheries**	
05.01	A	Lake Ontario Commercial Fisheries and Settlement, 1800- **[Lk Ont Com Fish, 1800+]**
06.00	**Forestry**	
06.01	A	Local Lumber Production, 1750-1850 **[Loc Lmbr Prod, 1750-1850]**
.....	B	Industrial Milling Industry: Humber River, Trent River, 1850-1930
07.00	**Agriculture**	
.....	A	Agriculture and Settlement, 1750-1850
.....	B	Mixed Farming, 1850-1900
07.03	C	Dairy and Speciality Crops, 1900-1950 **[Dairy & Spec Crps, 1900-50]**
08.00	**Industrial Mineral Industry**	
.....	A	Aggregate Pits and Quarries, 1750-
08.02	B	Stonehooking and lake-bottom aggregates **[Stnhng & Lkbtm Agg]**
08.03	C	Clay and brickmaking **[Cly & Brkmkg]**
09.00	**Electric Generation and Transmission**	
09.01	A	Electric Generation and Transmission 1900- **[Gen & Trans, 1900+]**

10.00	**Transportation and the Integration of Economies and Settlement**	
10.01	A	Aboriginal Carrying Routes and Trails **[Abor Crryng Rte & Trl]**
10.02	B	Early Trunk roads : (Dundas; Kingston) 1780-1850 **[Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850]**
10.03	C	Early Local Road Network, 1780-1920 **[Erly Loc Rd Ntwrk, 1780-1920]**
10.04	D	Waterways - rivers, locks and canals, 1780-1940 **[Wtrwys, 1780-1940]**
10.05	E	Shipping (routes, infrastructure and facilities, ship building and maintenance) 1790-1970 **[Shppng, 1790-1970]**
10.06	F	Railways, 1853-1990 **[Rlwys, 1853-1990]**
10.07	G	Provincial Highway System, 1915- **[Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+]**
10.08	H	Aviation, 1912- **[Aviation, 1912+]**
11.00	**Settlement Patterns and Centres**	
11.01	A	Early villages, towns and ports, 1780-1850 **[Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850]**
11.02	B	Commercial towns, villages and ports, 1850-1890 **[Com Twns, Vllgs, & Prts, 1850-1890]**
11.03	C	Urban industrial centres, villages and ports, 1890-1950 **[Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950]**
11.04	D	Regional urbanization and redevelopment, 1950-1990 **[Reg Urb & Devel, 1950-1990]**
11.05	E	Suburban Development, 1910-1950 **[Sub Devel, 1910-1950]**
11.06	F	Institutional Complexes (schools, hospitals), 1870-1950 **[Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950]**
12.00	**Recreation, Sports and Tourism**	
12.01	A	Informal Activities, 1790- **[Infrml Acts, 1790+]**
12.02	B	Organized Activity (clubs, regattas, fairs), 1830- **[Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+]**
12.03	C	Summer Resorts and Homes, 1850-1930 **[Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930]**
12.04	D	Youth Camps, 1900- **[Youth Cmps, 1900+]**
12.05	E	Tourist Camps, motels and cottages, 1920- **[Tour Cmps, Mtls & Cttgs, 1920+]**
13.00	**Shoreline Modification and Management**	
13.01	A	Lakefilling **[Lkfllng]**
13.02	B	Public works and engineering **[Pub Wrks & Engin]**
13.03	C	Stabilization projects (groynes, seawalls) **[Stablztn Proj]**
14.00	**Parks and Conservation**	
14.01	A	Public Squares and Parks: local, regional and provincial **[Pub Sqrs & Prks]**
.....	B	Resource management (water control, reforestation)
15.00	**Political-Administrative Units**	
.....	A	Upper Canada (1791); province, districts (1788), counties (1792), townships, municipalities (1849-), individual lots
15.02	B	Harbour Commissions and national harbours, 1911- **[Har Com & Nat Har, 1911+]**
.....	C	Conservation authorities and regional governments, 1946-

16.00 Ports and Harbours

16.01	A	Public and Private Investment: wharves, dockwalls, breakwaters, lighthouses, dredging, warehousing, canals. **[Pub & Prvte Invstmt]**
.....	B	Two-tier hierarchical system, 1850+ (Whitby, Port Credit vs. Port Hope, Port Darlington, Gosport, etc.)
16.03	C	Decline of working port and rise of new waterfront uses (marinas, etc.) **[Dcln Wrkng Prts]**

4.6 SUMMARY OF THE DATABASE

Table 18 provides a summary of the total numbers of cultural heritage landscape units identified during the compilation of the inventory, by theme and subtheme.

Table 18
Listing of themes & subthemes

Theme Code	Count	Theme Code	Count
04.02	1	11.01	38
04.03	3	11.02	20
05.01	1	11.03	7
06.01	1	11.04	1
07.03	1	11.05	26
08.02	1	11.06	7
08.03	1	12.01	4
09.01	7	12.02	13
10.01	3	12.03	9
10.02	5	12.04	2
10.03	4	12.05	4
10.04	6	13.01	2
10.05	2	13.02	4
10.06	24	13.03	5
10.07	25	14.01	14
10.08	2	15.02	1
		16.01	13
		16.03	1

Table 19 shows the numbers of cultural heritage landscape features per regional municipality and the primary historic themes attributed to these features, indicating the relative quantities of existing or referenced cultural heritage landscapes within each regional municipality.

Table 19
Cultural Heritage Landscape Features: Regional Municipality by Primary Theme*

General Historic Theme	Halton	Peel	Metro	Durham	Northum	Hastings	TOTAL
Military	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Agriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Industrial Mineral	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Electrical Gen/Trans	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
Transportation	9	6	15	8	24	4	66
Settlement Pattern	17	12	21	13	18	2	83
Recreation Tourism	2	1	5	1	6	1	16
Shoreline Management	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Parks & Conservation	5	0	4	1	2	1	13
Ports & Harbours	3	0	0	4	4	0	11
TOTAL	38	20	48	29	59	9	203

* The "primary theme" is the dominant historic theme attributed to the cultural heritage landscape.

Table 19 reflects the regional variation in landscape types found within the study area. Landscape features related to the theme of Settlement predominate throughout the study area, with the exception of Northumberland and Hastings, where Transportation is dominant. It should be further noted, however, that features related to Transportation are the second most common type, throughout the remainder of the study area.

Table 20 demonstrates the diversity of historic themes attributed to identified potential landscape units rather than simply the number of such landscape units, demonstrating the distribution of potential landscape themes across the north shore of Lake Ontario.

Table 20
Cultural Heritage Landscape Features: Regional Municipalities by All Theme Designations

General Historic Theme	Halton	Peel	Metro	Durham	Northum	Hastings	TOTAL
Military	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Fisheries	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Forestry	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Agriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Industrial Mineral Indust	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Electrical Generation/Trans	1	0	0	1	5	0	7
Transportation	9	6	15	8	24	5	67
Settlement Patterns/Centres	19	13	24	17	21	2	96
Recreation Sports Tourism	2	2	7	5	6	1	23
Shoreline Modification/Mgmt	1	1	5	1	0	0	8
Parks & Conservation	5	0	5	1	2	1	14
Political-Administrative	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ports & Harbours	4	0	0	5	5	0	14
TOTAL	44	22	61	38	64	10	239

Table 20 further expands the categories of feature types within the study area, and includes types that are of secondary importance to the defined cultural heritage landscape types. Further examination of the subthemes has identified the emergence of suburban development as a major factor, especially in the regions of Durham, Metropolitan Toronto, Peel and Halton. In Northumberland and Hastings, the location of Highway 401 has also encouraged growth towards that transportation corridor. Similarly, the older Highway 2 corridor, with its associated settlements, such as Bowmanville, Newcastle, and Newtonville, promoted growth in areas away from the waterfront.

Under Settlement Patterns and Centres, the category of "Early villages, towns, and ports, 1780-1850" is the predominant subtheme in the study area.

Finally, it should be noted that agriculture, as a cultural feature type, was not mapped during the course of the inventory compilation, due to the limitations of the present study framework, imposed by the absence of field inspection. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that agriculture is a historic landscape feature type of great value and significance. It may be expected that, close to the waterfront, these feature types have survived with relatively greater frequency and integrity in areas such as Northumberland and Hastings, where lands have more commonly remained under active cultivation.

4.7 EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

4.7.1 Approach

Prior to defining evaluation criteria, it is worthwhile to enumerate several general principles for understanding the cultural heritage landscape. Cultural heritage landscapes comprise many items or objects that have been made by human hands and therefore provide clear evidence of the kind of people we are. Any major change in the landscape represents a considerable investment of time, effort and money and thus probably represents a change in the culture of the area or region. Additionally, if the cultural heritage landscape looks different from others, then it is likely that the cultures of the various places are different. As more places and landscapes begin to look alike, it may be surmised that there is cultural convergence. Similarly, the appearance of a landscape is often the result of change that is imitating form from somewhere else.

Importantly, because cultural heritage landscapes reflect human activity, all landscape artifacts reflect culture in some fashion. Accordingly, for the purposes of understanding a cultural landscape, most components of the landscape are equally important in giving some insight into the culture of the area. Present landscapes that we have inherited from the past represent the aspirations, tastes, technology and so on of previous generations. Many cultural landscapes are virtually obsolete relics of a former age. Small towns and rural hamlets, for instance, are no longer being built today. In order to understand the cultural significance of a landscape it is important to understand not only the broader historical context of change but in particular the role of technology and communications that made certain artifacts available in order to permit change to occur within the landscape.

Additionally, cultural heritage landscapes must be considered within their geographic context and physical environment. The extensive, flat, lake plain and moderate climate gave rise to market gardening and hard fruit growth at the west end of the study area. Despite comparable distances to market, the east end of the study area developed a landscape related to wheat and dairy farming, in part as a result of differences in topography and climate.

In the evaluation of cultural landscapes for the purpose of heritage conservation, the establishment of criteria is essentially concerned with attempting to distinguish those that have particular meaning or importance and consequently require some form of conservation management. Traditionally, landscapes have tended to be evaluated on the basis of some measure of scenic merit. In identifying cultural heritage landscapes there should be less concern for assigning value based solely on scenic attributes. The following criteria propose a broader base for evaluation, including in addition to scenic amenity or interest, criteria relating to historical attributes and social value.

4.7.2 Users

The evaluation framework should be used by those agencies involved in establishing and applying cultural landscape inventories throughout the study area such as the heritage advisory committees to municipal councils (LACAC's), heritage foundations and planning staff. It is recommended that municipalities work together on the application of evaluation criteria as landscape features frequently cross local municipal boundaries. Use of the framework across the study area will assist in continuity of local inventories that could be brought together as well into a comprehensive inventory of cultural heritage landscape resources across the study area.

In keeping with the province's expressed interest in affirming and promoting Ontario's cultural heritage (OHPR 1990:43; CPDRO 1993:43-44), and the Waterfront Regeneration Trust's own mandate with respect to shoreline management, it is suggested that the Waterfront Regeneration Trust, in consultation with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation and/or the Ontario Heritage Foundation, explore means of active compilation of an inventory of cultural heritage landscape resources across the study area to provide:

- assistance in the application of evaluation criteria for resources that cross municipal boundaries;
- a centralized place where information on all inventoried features across the study area can be accessed;
- a regional perspective to assess whether important types of cultural heritage landscapes have been represented; and
- a comparative base of information to assist in the understanding of the significance of individual cultural heritage landscape units.

Such a centralized inventory could be made available to a wide range of potential users who are involved in planning and managing change across the study area: property owners, municipalities, regional municipalities, provincial ministries and agencies and federal departments and Crown corporations. The inventory would provide a basic level of information on a wide range of cultural heritage landscape resources across the region that would assist in the detailed assessment of individual resources that may come under consideration as part of such activities as proposed developments, municipal designations under the proposed new *Ontario Heritage Act*, official plan amendments, environmental assessments and/or federal or provincial studies.

4.7.3 Applying the Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation framework for cultural heritage landscapes is a set of criteria to be used in the heritage assessment of cultural landscapes throughout the study area. These criteria are based on established precedents for the evaluation of heritage resources, as indicated in Section 3.7.1 above. It is anticipated that this framework will be applied to a broad range of landscapes in a consistent and systematic manner. It may be utilized either on a long term basis as part of continuing survey and assessment work or on an issue oriented case-by-case manner. The evaluation criteria should also serve to complement the evaluation criteria for built heritage.

Within the study area are numerous types of cultural landscapes. Broad categories have been described in work done in Ontario and the United Kingdom. Fairbrother (1972:297) has identified four landscape types: wild country of unfarmed uplands, rural landscape of farmed lowlands, urban landscapes of older towns and the disturbed landscape of area surrounding old towns. In Ontario, particularly in the Rideau-Trent-Severn river system, it has been suggested that these landscapes types may be distinguished as: Urban, Urbanizing, Rural and Wild (Fram and Weiler 1984:95). Importantly, no one specific landscape type is considered to be more important or of greater worth or scenic quality than any other. Fairbrother, in particular emphasizes that many landscape survey and evaluation exercises have examined quality only, with those of high scenic merit at the top of the list and urban areas at the bottom. These studies have frequently worked on the assumption that areas

of "natural" interest and closer to a pristine state are inherently of greater intrinsic value than those of "cultural" interest.

Accordingly, in order to avoid this pitfall, the proposed criteria should be used only to compare like or similar landscapes. An industrial landscape, for example must be assessed through comparison with other industrial landscapes, not with a wild or rural landscape. The intent in applying the criteria is not to categorize or differentiate amongst different types of landscape based upon quality. In using and applying the criteria it is important that particular types of cultural landscapes are each valued for their inherent character and are consistently evaluated and compared with similar or the same types.

In evaluating cultural landscapes it may be advisable to first group cultural landscapes under the four broad categories mentioned previously: urban, urbanizing, rural and wild. Within each category, a number of sub-categories may be identified and within each of those another subset. Some examples follow.

Urban areas:	Residential areas	Streetscapes of individual residences, parks, churchyards/cemeteries
	Commercial areas	Streetscapes of commercial buildings, administrative-institutional groupings of buildings
	Port/industrial areas	Complexes of loading facilities, warehouses, storage, docking and station facilities, transportation paths or routeways
Urbanizing:	Commercial strips	Roadside, linear complexes of mixed commercial uses
Rural:	Agricultural areas	Farmsteads, fields
	Villages/hamlets	Roadscapes of individual residences, churchyards, cemeteries
	Transportation routes	Roadscapes, railwayscapes
	Waterways	Rivers, lakes, shorelines
Wild:	Waterways	Rivers, lakes, shorelines
	Recreational	Cottage and resort communities

In evaluating cultural heritage landscapes within the study area any landscape that satisfied any one of the criteria **well**, i.e., a clear and convincing case can be made for assigning an "A" rating, or any three criteria **satisfactory**, i.e., a clear and convincing case can be made for assigning "B" ratings to the three criteria, would warrant being assigned to the landscape inventory.

4.7.4 The Evaluation Framework for Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Scenic Amenity

1. Sense of Place: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with a sense of position or place?

This criterion attempts to evaluate the sensory impact to an observer either viewing the cultural landscape from within or from an exterior viewpoint. Such landscapes are recognizable as having a common, identifying character derived from buildings, structures, spaces and/or natural landscape elements, such as urban centres, ports, villages and cottage communities. The integrity of a landscape may affect the rating as one that has suffered severe alterations, as removal of character defining heritage features and intrusion of contemporary features, may be weaker in the sense of place that it provides.

Rating:
A. Strong and definite sense of place provided by easily definable cultural landscape features.
B. Moderate sense of place provided by definable cultural landscape features.
C. Poor or absent sense of place.

2. Serial Vision: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with opportunities for serial vision along paths of pedestrian or vehicular movement?

This criterion attempts to evaluate the visual impact to an observer travelling through the cultural landscape. Sidewalks or streets in urban areas and roads or water routes in rural or wilderness areas often provide an observer with a series of views of the landscape beyond or anticipated to arrive within view. Such serial vision may be observed at a small scale in an urban area, moving from residential street to commercial area; or at a larger scale from urban to rural. The integrity of a landscape may affect the rating as one that has suffered severe alterations, as removal of character defining heritage features, may be marred by interruptions along the path travelled.

Rating:
A. Particularly interesting and attention-catching series of views.
B. Moderately interesting and attention-catching series of views, marred by interruptions along path travelled.
C. Poor or absence of interesting and attention-catching series of views.

3. Material Content: is the cultural heritage landscape visually satisfying or pleasing to the observer(s) in terms of colour, texture, style and scale?

This criterion attempts to evaluate the visual impact to an observer of the content of the cultural landscape in terms of its overall design and appearance, however formally or informally, consciously or unconsciously planned. Material content assesses whether the landscape is pleasing to look at irrespective of historical completeness.

Rating:
A. Very well executed.
B. Well executed.
C. Poorly executed or absence of visual interest.

Historical Associations

4. Themes: how well does the cultural landscape illustrate one or more historical themes representative of cultural processes in the development and/or use of land in the context of the study area?

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape in the context of the broad themes of history of the study area. In assessing the landscape, the evaluator should relate the landscape specifically to those themes, sub-themes and material heritage features, e.g., ports/industrial areas and cottage and resort communities.

Rating:
A. Very good example.
B. Typical example.
C. Obscure example

5. Event: is the cultural landscape associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape respecting its **direct** association with an event, i.e., the event took place on the site. The significance of the event must be evaluated by explicit criteria such as the impact event had on future activities, duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Events of long duration, such as suburbanization, are not to be considered under this criterion but under that of themes. Battles and natural disasters are recognized under this criterion.

Rating:
A. Event of outstanding significance associated with resource.
B. Event of moderate significance associated with resource.
C. No associations.

6. Person/Group: is the cultural landscape associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape respecting its **direct** association with an event, i.e., the event took place on the site. The significance of the event must be evaluated by explicit criteria such as the impact event had on future activities, duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Events of long duration, such as suburbanization, are not to be considered under this criterion but under that of themes. Battles and natural disasters are recognized under this criterion.

Rating:
A. Person/group of outstanding significance associated with the landscape.
B. Person/group of moderate significance associated with the landscape.
C. No associations

Social Value

7. Public Perception: is the landscape regarded as having importance within the study area?

This criterion measures the importance of the landscape as a cultural symbol. Examination of popular tourism literature and artifacts, public interviews and local contacts may well reveal potential landscapes of value.

Rating:
A. Importance generally recognized.
B. Importance occasionally recognized.
C. No importance attached.

4.8 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

4.8.1 Introduction

The planning for, and conservation of, cultural heritage landscapes is inherently concerned with the management of change, usually effected through the land use planning process. Recent provincial guidelines recognize that land use planning "must contribute to the protection of the natural and cultural heritage environment" (Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs 1992:3) in order to promote a high quality of life. Additionally, it is widely recognized that the conservation of heritage features is often the basis of many tourist activities and hence a major contributor to the economies of communities, regions and the province.

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust is identifying a number of broad historical themes that accounted for the transformation of waterfront landscapes from a pristine, natural state to a mosaic of cultural heritage landscapes. No detailed work has been undertaken, however, to describe how these themes accounted for landscape change or the duration, extent and intensity of those changes. Additionally, this study has resulted in the production of a series of maps showing cultural heritage landscape units and a database (Appendix C) which describes a first effort to ascribe the association of particular historical themes. These cultural heritage landscape units may be considered as areas of potential heritage interest where one or more themes may be represented. No field work was undertaken within any of the identified areas to confirm the scenic or historic interest of these landscape units. Accordingly, only a general set of planning guidelines, based on experience elsewhere (e.g., Cuming et al. 1994) may be derived or proposed at this stage. These are described below and account for planning and management within identified cultural heritage landscape units.

Recommendations respecting the management of and planning for cultural heritage landscapes are contained in Section 4.9.

4.8.2 Use and Development in Cultural Heritage Landscapes

New uses and development in cultural heritage landscapes often create opportunities to either enhance or upset any chosen locale. In order to promote the enhancement of cultural heritage landscapes while not inhibiting desirable or appropriate growth and development, general landscape development guidelines are useful in establishing broad principles of acceptable change. It is recommended that all planning authorities within the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront planning

area that are responsible for initiating or approving development in identified cultural heritage landscapes units should be encouraged to adopt and use the following guidelines for the acceptable development and enjoyment of property:

1. Proposed development should respect the unique attributes of each individual landscape unit including historical associations, visual or scenic amenity, and physical integrity.

2. New development should be located so that the enjoyment of the landscape by present and future generations is sustained.

3. Rehabilitation of any available existing buildings and spaces should be considered as an alternative to new development. Emphasis should be placed on encouraging new development in existing settlements, rather than to use isolated sites in undeveloped land.

4. Landscape analysis should be undertaken to identify features that give a locality its character and sense of place and to assess the likely impact of development.

5. Ridges and elevated positions should generally be avoided for visual and climatic reasons as building and development areas.

6. Buildings should be located and designed to fit the scale of the surrounding landscape with particular attention given to the height and colour of new construction.

7. New buildings generally fit well with the landscape if aligned parallel to the contours. In sensitive shoreline areas, development should be set back from the shoreline, usually at right angles to the shore and extending back from the waterfront rather than paralleling it.

8. The design and layout of new buildings should respect local, historical tradition and settlement pattern.

9. Design of planting should reflect the local woodland pattern and existing trees should be retained with new planting for their succession. Ornamental varieties should generally be avoided unless part of a historically documented restoration program.

10. Bright colours appear to advance and expand in the landscape while dark colours appear to retreat and contract. Buildings look more stable and less conspicuous if the roof is darker than the walls.

11. Contrasting colours can be used selectively to emphasize certain elements of a building or to break larger building masses into more manageable visual forms.

12. Materials should be appropriate for the climate, ecology, texture and scale of the site and should be capable of weathering well over time.

13. The use of many different materials in new construction will often have a disruptive effect on visual unity.

14. Where new development replaces former buildings, uses and spaces as part of a cultural heritage landscape, the new development should be suitably planned to include one or more of the following techniques:

- the preservation and display of fragments of former buildings, structures and landscaping;
- the marking of the traces of former locations, shapes and circulation lines of buildings, structures, travel routes and spaces;
- the display of graphic material describing the former landscape complex;
- the recollection of the former architecture, plan and landscaping in the new development; and
- the salvage of information through archaeological exploration and recording of buildings, structures and landscape through measured drawings and photogrammetry.

4.8.3 Public Works in Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Many public works at the federal, provincial or municipal levels of government often have to take into account the effects of an undertaking on the heritage environment, including cultural landscapes. This is especially the case in those undertakings subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act* including: improvements to waterways, the provision or improvement of facilities such as municipal and provincial roads, highways and bridges; hydro facilities; provincial government properties and so on. Often public facilities are those elements of the landscape that provide the most profound effects upon their surroundings. Transmission lines and road rights-of-way are two such components of the landscape that are so highly engineered that they often have the greatest potential for adverse effects: skylining of transmission lines and towers in sensitive areas may spoil a valued view and typical standards for road alignments, widths and shoulders may result in a less than pleasurable experience by removing tree lines and canopies, as well as dips and curves that would otherwise provide a distinctive, scenic route.

Accordingly, it is recommended that all works of public agencies consider their impacts upon the cultural landscape with a presumption against any work that would detrimentally affect a valued cultural heritage landscape or its attributes.

4.9 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.9.1 Inventory and Evaluation

"Since landscape for those who live in it is essentially three-dimensional ground-level views, it can only be assessed by going and looking at it." (Fairbrother 1972:298). With this observation it is clear that ongoing field work is needed, as part of a sound conservation management strategy, in order to evaluate and assess these areas according to the criteria proposed in Section 4.7.

The purpose of inventorying these landscape units is to identify those that possess particular heritage attributes that are considered worthy of protection. It is beyond the scope of this study to recommend how specific landscape units should be managed. This should occur only after detailed examination. As Fairbrother has suggested there are two approaches to landscape conservation and

management. One alternative favours the identification of those that have high value and should be protected at all costs. This entails adopting restrictive development objectives and planning policies that favour retention of the existing character of the landscape with little or no new development permitted.

Although this may be interpreted as strict preservation policy it requires a management approach that is highly sensitive to those natural elements of change in the landscape, e.g., tree growth and decline, shoreline management and conservation, natural regeneration of field systems and so on. The second approach considers that *all* landscape units require careful planning and management. Change, whether the result of human activity or natural elements, should be managed in a fashion that protects valued features and permits development that enhances or adds to the character of a locale.

Recommendation 1: Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

It is recommended that the Waterfront Regeneration Trust, in conjunction with the upper tier and local municipalities, inventory and evaluate those cultural heritage landscape units identified as part of this study according to the criteria proposed in Section 4.7. Those landscape units that are of sufficient merit should be formally nominated to a Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory (CHLI). The CHLI should be managed for the purposes of planning and development by the Waterfront Regeneration Trust or upper tier municipalities. At a minimum, the CHLI should comprise the name of the unit, a map reference, and brief description of its physical and heritage attributes.

Recommendation 2: Cultural heritage landscapes and new development

It is recommended that when development is proposed within any cultural heritage landscape unit identified in the Inventory that the proposed development be considered by the relevant planning authority with respect to applicable conservation and planning guidelines and the effects upon the attributes of the landscape units.

Recommendation 3: Individual nominations to the Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

It is recognized that comprehensive evaluation of the cultural heritage landscapes of the Waterfront may be a process that will take some time to complete. In order to ensure the conservation of landscapes in the interim it is recommended that provision be made for the "spot listing" or individual nomination of a landscape to the Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory. Where prospective development is considered potentially disruptive to a cultural heritage landscape unit, the landscape should be evaluated according to the adopted criteria and the applicable development and management guidelines applied.

4.9.2 Protection and Creation of Panoramic and Distant Views

Panoramic and distant views are often the most distinctive assets of a region that are available to the pedestrian or motoring public and/or private resident. Along the Waterfront, rivers and creeks, the juxtaposition of water, bays, shorelines, trees and rock outcroppings together with a variety of buildings and structures has resulted in an environment that has provided great psychological satisfaction to residents and visitors alike. No work was undertaken as part of this study to identify major public views or the determination of key panoramic viewpoints.

Recommendation 4: Panoramic and distant views along the Waterfront

Accordingly, it is recommended that further work be undertaken to define or otherwise delineate key panoramic viewpoints from major public spaces or corridors. The extent and nature of such views should be based upon field work and include mapping, photography, the noting of visual blocks and/or threats of blocks.

Additionally, panoramic and distant views should be included in the CHLI as distinctive entities in their own right. Public actions that must be investigated to foster the protection of views include:

- donation of scenic, historic features to a conservancy or foundation capable of receiving and managing these features;
- the establishment of scenic or visual easements or view corridors by special development policies or by purchase that are to be kept free from development or particular forms of development. Height, bulk, colour, materials, plant cover, etc. are important considerations in refining these easements or areas of interest;
- those particular foci of visual interest in the landscape, e.g., ridges, skylines, landmarks and basins, may also be subject to protection through the delineation of areas that are not to be visually disturbed; and
- the requirement that in any new construction adjacent to a public route that affords views to the distant landscape, provision be made for lines of sight, or public viewing areas to maintain that visual access.

4.9.3 Interpretation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Interpretation is the term generally applied to those systematic efforts undertaken to ensure that visitors to and residents of a particular locale learn about that locale. The objective of interpretation is to promote understanding, and hence appreciation and protection. While interpretation has been offered in many natural habitats, particularly conservation areas and provincial parks, it has seldom been used to any great effect in detailing or exploring human habitats.

The heritage of any area includes not only the distant past but also those changes that have resulted from more recent human activity. Interpreting cultural heritage landscapes is not a matter of merely tracing physical change in the environment, but also understanding those social and economic forces that underlie the reasons for change. Any form of interpretation must be able to relay these often complex processes in an easily understood manner.

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust is in the process of identifying a number of historical themes associated with the Lake Ontario shoreline and its communities. These historical themes may be sorted into a number of categories for ease of interpretation: chronologically–e.g., pioneer settlement, Victorian towns, etc.; topically - the lumber industry, recreation, etc.; or geographically-e.g., urban settlements, rural villages, river and creek systems etc. Whichever category is selected for interpretive purposes a number of different media are available to present information to the visitor, tourist, resident or student. Those of a permanent nature are described in the following and include:

- a heritage centre; essentially a permanent exhibition site, ideally centrally located within the community, which gives a full insight into how the landscape and its component parts have evolved. Trail guides, explorer kits, and other media would complement the permanent exhibition. A permanent staff, paid or volunteer, would usually be required.

- mini-heritage centre; smaller than a heritage centre this is also a permanent exhibition supported by other available media. Usually unstaffed or on a part-time basis with semi-permanent displays that may be disassembled easily to permit the display of other media as required.

- display cases; weather and vandal proof, these are capable of highlighting, on a rotating basis with a series of changing displays, aspects of an area's heritage, including building materials, photographs, documents and other artifacts.

- audio-visual; slide shows with pre-recorded commentaries may also relate the history of cultural heritage landscapes or themes and the history of a region and be prepared for use in the heritage centres or at other locations e.g., tourist information centres, museums, etc.

- vantage point key; these may be used at those locations with panoramic views or commanding positions of a particular setting or landscape. Landmarks, special areas or features may be picked out with appropriate commentaries provided.

Non-display media or material that is less permanent than the foregoing, yet of importance in relating the history and evolution of the landscape, include:

- community biography; the published form of a heritage centre. A community biography should seek to set out the broad historical patterns of development and the major agents of change in the landscape.

- listening posts; an electronic device permitting a number of people to "plug-in" to a pre-recorded commentary on the particular subject matter distinguishable at that location.

- signed trails; a defined trail in a leaflet and discernible in the landscape by a system of markers is capable of guiding the pedestrian, hiker or motorist through the landscape and imparting information usually in a cursory manner.

- guided walks/tours; usually more easily accommodated in an urban setting guided walks provide information in a setting that permits immediacy in questions and answers between the guide and participant group.

Recommendation 5: Interpretation of the waterfront cultural heritage landscapes

The successful conservation, protection and management of cultural heritage landscapes must entail some form of interpretation of these unique environments. It is recommended that the Waterfront Regeneration Trust take a lead role in this area, particularly in the realm of non-display media and

with the co-ordination of travelling exhibits and the exchange of artifacts and art amongst waterfront cultural and museum institutions.

4.9.4 Enjoyment of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Cultural heritage landscapes have been described earlier as features that often have many owners, often in private ownership. The planning and conservation of valued landscapes is often a challenge especially when it is desirable to try and maintain particular prospects of scenery for future enjoyment.

Recommendation 6: Future enjoyment of the waterfront's cultural heritage landscapes

It is recommended that in order to advance the conservation of cultural heritage landscapes, the Waterfront Regeneration Trust in conjunction with the local municipalities should encourage the long term protection of landscapes in the CHLI by:

- encouraging developers to offer any excess lands for donation or sale to a guardian agency;
- encouraging the shared use of private lands wherever possible; and
- encouraging the precondition of the sale of land by restrictive covenants and easements.

Recommendation 7: Official Plan Policies

The planning and development of the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront area is guided by a number of planning documents. Chief amongst these are the Official Plans of the waterfront municipalities. In order to ensure a comprehensive approach to heritage conservation, it is recommended that revisions be made to Official Plan policies wherever appropriate to reflect the intent to conserve cultural heritage landscapes within the planning area. Reference should be made to the preceding recommendations as well as the evaluation criteria in Section 4.7.

Recommendation 8: Heritage Conservation Districts

In order to actively conserve and protect distinctive cultural heritage landscape units municipalities are enabled to designate heritage conservation districts under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. District designation is usually undertaken by lower tier municipalities. It is recommended that local municipalities be encouraged to designate heritage conservation districts in order to manage and protect cultural heritage landscapes listed in the CHLI.

5.0 CASE STUDIES: COMPARISON OF BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE UNITS

5.1 INTRODUCTION: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

Ontario's man-made or man-modified cultural heritage may be perceived as two distinct yet linked elements: individual built heritage features or cultural features; and cultural landscapes. Both types of resource may be valued for a variety of reasons, such as architectural merit, historical associations, engineering virtuosity, scenic interest or cultural investment.
Cultural landscapes have been defined as:

> the use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now as a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. (Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments, April 1981.)

Aggregations of individual man-made or modified features usually form areas of homogenous character, e.g., a rural area, a village, a waterscape and so on. *Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation* (MCTR) guidelines describe the necessary information for cultural landscapes as including the identification and evaluation of any discrete aggregation of man-made features that has one or more of the following attributes:

- is the only one of its kind or one of the remaining few;
- is the most outstanding example of its kind;
- is perceived by the moving eye as a built-up area with a particularly interesting and attention catching series of visions;
- provides the observer with a strong and definite sense of position or place;
- has a unique or typical material content well executed in terms of colour, texture, style, and scale;
- is exemplary of distinctive cultural processes in the historic development and use of land;
- is part of a complex of outstanding scenic/historic areas or is perceived as an ensemble of different landscape categories such as townscape, agricultural landscape, natural landscape, or waterscape; or
- is part of a network of landscape categories as mentioned above, and presents to the moving eye opportunities for special sequential experiences or a series of visions of distinctive scenic views.

Of importance here is the essential distinction between two types of attribute ascribed to cultural landscapes: a historical attribute that describes the importance of the feature, i.e., its quantity and

quality, within a historical context; and a human visual or perceptive attribute that describes the importance of today's landscape to the observer's senses.

Accordingly, a single cultural landscape unit, such as a waterscape may have several historical associations: cottages or lodges associated with tourism and recreation; chutes and dams associated with logging; harbours with fishing and shipping, and so on.

Of these distinctive components, some may be of scenic value such as the setting of a resort settlement. Other areas are less easily categorized. An abandoned industrial area close to shore may appear to one observer as a picturesque ruin. Yet to another it may be an unsightly industrial landscape that intrudes upon the "natural" prospect of scenery.

A cultural feature has been defined as:

> an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships. (Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments, April 1981.)

MCTR guidelines have generally identified the following heritage attributes that aid in determining the value or merit of a cultural feature:

Historical associations of a feature with:

- a well known event;
- a well known person or group;
- the first or formative aspect of activity;
- activity or endeavour of relative antiquity;
- activity of substantial duration;
- an activity or endeavour that affected a substantial population or geographic area.

Architectural or engineering qualities of a building that:

- are representative work of a well known surveyor, architect, engineer, master builder, or craftsmen;
- has group value, especially as an example of town planning, e.g., squares, terraces, or model villages;
- has been well executed within the conventions of a recognized period style or method of construction;
- is a technological innovation or adaption or represents engineering virtuosity;
- is a good typical example of an early style or construction technique or of an early structure or device commonly used for a specific purpose throughout an area or period;
- has an unusual or unique style or construction technique;
- is the first or earliest of a surviving specimen of a type;
- is the last or latest surviving specimen of a type;
- the only example of a particular type or one of a remaining few;
- is a landmark in a road or streetscape or countryside setting; or
- contributes to the harmony of its neighbourhood.

5.2 RELATING HISTORIC THEMES TO MATERIAL HERITAGE

In order to adequately determine the characteristics of both individual cultural features and cultural landscapes, heritage conservation planning studies typically comprise a number of components: background research; on-site survey; heritage evaluation; condition assessment; and the development of conservation, planning and management strategies.

A number of studies have sought to define, identify, categorize, manage, conserve and plan for cultural features, cultural landscapes and their attributes. *A Topical Organization of Ontario History*, prepared by the Historical Sites Branch, Division of Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources, described how Ontario's history could be organized into a number of topics or themes for presentation in a historical parks context.

Heritage Studies on the Rideau-Quinte-Trent-Severn Waterway, prepared by the Historical Planning and Research Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, reviewed, refined and applied the topical organization thematic approach to a single, large region, within a broader context of multi-agency, planning and environmental management.

A key element of the Canada Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) approach involved sorting out material landscape artifacts into specific classes or types. The material types of heritage features are intended to organize the environment into its most recognizable constituent components. In turn these material types are capable of being related to the historical themes or sub-themes previously identified.

A historical thematic overview **assists** in:

- providing a framework for organizing historical research;
- sorting human history into identifiable components;
- organizing human activity into phases, stages or areas of physical impacts in the landscape; and
- evaluating cultural landscapes and built heritage features that survive to the present day.

For the purposes of conservation planning and management the role of historical themes must not be overemphasized. In any conservation planning and management activity, the primary concern or focus is usually the existing, tangible physical feature or property. These are the things that are routinely the subject of conservation and planning legislation. Typically, the layperson experiences the environment in terms of what can be seen as part of daily life whether as resident, visitor or tourist. It is seldom the case that the environment is experienced, or can be interpreted, as a series of historical themes. Additionally, in the evaluation of built heritage features and cultural landscape units, historical associations comprise only one of many criteria by which features are evaluated. In practice most municipalities have designated heritage features or groups of heritage features because they are a distinctive physical asset to the community, rather than an effort to represent historical themes.

It can be argued, therefore, that the heritage conservation and planning activities within the study area should be "cultural heritage landscape" and "built heritage feature" oriented rather than "thematically" oriented. The concern for protecting cultural features in any planning activity must be a prime concern. The historic themes being identified by the Waterfront Regeneration Trust (Appendix D) set out the basic processes of past human activity, although the identification process is not being accompanied by supporting background historical research. The basic utility of a

thematic approach is that it allows for an evaluation of the significance of particular aspects of an area's past, which have contributed to the growth and development of its material change. These themes do not, however, explain the present state, value, significance, nature or condition of the landscape today.

5.3 THE MATERIAL TYPES OF HERITAGE

Review of a variety of other heritage studies, the descriptions of features in Sections 3.1 and 4.1, and the results of the cultural heritage landscape mapping described in Section 4.5 does provide a preliminary basis upon which to propose a system of cultural heritage landscape units and built heritage that characterize the waterfront planning area. A number of typical cultural units may be characterized by the existence or potential existence of a number of individual features such as buildings, structures and spaces as follows:

Ports and harbours

- roads;
- one to two lane gravel access roads;
- two to four lane paved asphalt roads;
- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments, and culverts;
- overgrown abandoned rights-of-way;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments;
- dams;
- docks and wharves;
- marinas and launches;
- lighthouses and marker buoys;
- breakwaters;
- rails, bearing plates, timber ties and gravel or cinder bed;
- workshops and freight sheds;
- utility poles, mileage and speed limit signs;
- access routes and landings;
- waterway dams, chutes, flumes and controls;
- food processing facilities;
- machine shops; and
- outfitters.

Large historical settlement cores

- two to four lane paved asphalt roads;
- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments, and culverts;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments;
- single detached private houses;
- semi-detached dwellings, row-houses, and terraces;
- retirement homes;
- churches, meeting houses, halls and places of worship;
- churches and cemeteries;
- dead houses, burial grounds/cemeteries;
- one-room schoolhouses;
- church schools;
- colleges;
- private schools/academies;
- multi-room schools;
- courthouses and jails;

- registry offices;
- town halls, post offices, public utility commission offices and armouries;
- water towers, sewage and water works;
- fire halls, police stations, municipal work stations and garages;
- clinics and hospitals;
- meeting houses;
- Carnegie libraries;
- parks, community arena and fairgrounds;
- general stores;
- outfitters;
- banks;
- commercial blocks;
- inns, hotels and taverns; and
- theatres and cinemas.

Small historical settlement

- two to four lane paved asphalt roads;
- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments, and culverts;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments;
- single detached private house;
- churches, meeting houses, halls and places of worship;
- dead houses, burial grounds/cemeteries;
- one-room schoolhouses;
- general stores; and
- inns, hotels and taverns.

Suburban residential development adjacent to historical cores

- one to two lane gravel roads;
- ditches, swales, soft shoulders;
- two lane paved asphalt roads;
- single detached private houses;
- semi-detached dwellings;
- churches, meeting houses, halls and places of worship;
- churches and cemeteries;
- multi-room schools;
- clinics and hospitals; and
- parks and community arenas.

River and creek valleys

- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments, and culverts;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments;
- dams;
- docks and wharves;
- marinas and launches;
- lighthouses and marker buoys; and
- saw mills.

Roadscapes

- overgrown single track wagon or tote roads;
- one to two lane gravel concession roads;
- ditches, swales, soft shoulders, forest edge and tree-lines and fencerows;
- two to four lane paved asphalt roads;

- borrow pits and quarries;
- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments;
- culverts;
- overgrown abandoned rights-of-way;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments; and
- gas stations, truck stops, roadside diners, motels, signage and billboards.

Rail lines

- rails, bearing plates, timber ties and gravel or cinder bed;
- embankments and cuttings;
- timber and steel bridges, and culverts;
- stations;
- round houses, workshops and freight sheds;
- utility poles, mileage and speed limit signs;
- water towers and coal bunkers;
- abandoned rights-of-way and bridge crossings; and
- cold storage depots.

Hydro transmission routes and generating complexes

- dams;
- generating stations;
- transmission lines; and
- transformer stations.

Industrial complexes

- borrow pits and quarries;
- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments, culverts;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments;
- rails, bearing plates, timber ties and gravel or cinder bed;
- utility poles, mileage and speed limit signs;
- water towers and coal bunkers;
- dams;
- generating stations;
- transmission lines;
- transformer stations;
- communications towers;
- pipelines and storage facilities;
- workshops;
- blacksmith;
- tannery;
- brickworks;
- saw mills, grist mills and pulp and paper mills;
- food processing facilities; and
- machine shops.

Shoreline residential estates

- boat launches;
- lighthouses and marker buoys;
- breakwaters;
- single detached private house;
- boat houses; and
- landscaped gardens.

Cottage areas

- single track roads;
- one to two lane gravel roads;
- ditches, swales, soft shoulders, forest edge, modest tree canopies, tree-lines and fencerows;
- marinas and launches;
- cabins;
- cottages or summer homes;
- churches, meeting houses, halls and places of worship;
- parks, community arena and fairgrounds;
- general stores; and
- outfitters.

Agricultural areas and farm complexes

- overgrown single track wagon or tote roads;
- one to two lane gravel concession roads;
- ditches, swales, soft shoulders, forest edge and tree-lines and fencerows;
- two to four lane paved asphalt roads;
- borrow pits and quarries;
- timber, steel, and concrete bridges with piers and abutments, and culverts;
- overgrown abandoned rights-of-way;
- former bridge crossings with remnant decks, piers or abutments;
- stone, rail and wire fences;
- tree lines and woodlots;
- cultivated fields;
- barns, sheds, weigh scales and silos; and
- abandoned fields and farmsteads;
- shanties and cabins;
- single detached private houses;
- churches, meeting houses, halls and places of worship;
- churches and cemeteries;
- dead houses burial grounds/cemeteries;
- one-room schoolhouses;
- church schools;
- multi-room schools;
- blacksmith;
- saw mills and grist mills;
- food processing and machine shops;
- general stores; and
- inns, hotels and taverns.

Cemeteries

- chapels, churches, meeting houses, dead houses, columbaria, groundskeeper's cottages, halls and places of worship;
- markers, stones, monuments, and mausoleums; and
- plantings, fences, walls, gates, fountains, ponds, bridges and pathways.

Golf courses

- single tracks and pathways;
- ditches, swales, soft shoulders, forest edge and tree-lines and fencerows;
- stone, rail and wire fences;
- tree lines and woodlots;
- clubhouses; and
- barns and sheds, reused and converted farmsteads.

Unaccounted for in this generalized classification of cultural heritage landscape units and component built heritage features are special units such as rifle ranges or specialized hospital facilities that have taken advantage of remote and/or large parcels of land within the waterfront planning area.

5.4 REVIEW OF THE OVERLAP BETWEEN DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE UNITS

Some assessment of the potential relationships between those built heritage resources that have been designated in the past, and the cultural heritage landscape units identified in the present desk-top exercise, is desirable in order to further examine the potential overlap between these resource categories and the overall representativeness of both in terms of the historical development of waterfront areas. Four locations are reviewed in order to provide an indication of the differences in the extent of this overlap within the study area as a whole.

5.4.1 Port Hope

The Town of Port Hope has an active LACAC supported by the Town Clerk's Department in administration matters. Municipal Council will generally designate heritage properties when the owner requests or concurs with designation. Port Hope contains a rich mixture of designated built heritage features complemented by simple discernible landscape units within the historic town boundaries and waterfront area.

The Town has designated 149 properties located within the waterfront area. The entire town site was ascribed a single feature number (NPOR-001) in the inventory of built heritage resources (Appendix B) and the associated mapping. Five individual properties with Ontario Heritage Foundation easements were mapped.

The cultural heritage landscape mapping identified eight landscape units. These include; Highway 2; CN/CP rail lines, Port Hope Harbour, Ganaraska River; Abandoned Rail Corridor; Trinity School; Penryn Park estate; and former Agricultural Fairgrounds. Primary thematic associations, therefore, include transportation; settlement pattern; shoreline management; electric generation; parks and conservation; and recreation. Examples of designated properties that could be mapped within the landscape units include: residences; commercial blocks; religious structures; factory; train station; and town hall. With respect to both the diversity of material types of designated built heritage resources and their thematic associations, there is a considerable degree of overlap with the cultural heritage landscapes of this waterfront urban (residential, commercial and port/industrial) area.

5.4.2 Cobourg

The Town of Cobourg has an active LACAC supported by the Town Clerk's Department in administration matters. Municipal Council will generally designate heritage properties and areas when the owner requests or concurs with designation.

The Town has designated nine individual properties located within the study area. A large downtown Heritage Conservation District designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* contains over two hundred structures. The entire District was ascribed a single feature number (NCOB-010) in the

inventory of built heritage resources (Appendix B) and the associated mapping. The Town Hall maintains an Ontario Heritage Foundation easement and is a National Historic Site.

The cultural heritage landscape mapping identified 10 landscape units. These include; Highway 2; CN/CP rail lines, Cobourg Harbour, Abandoned Rail Corridor; Victoria College School; Cobourg Brook; Town Park, Victoria Park; Golf Course; and Cobourg Historic Town. Primary thematic associations, therefore, include transportation; settlement pattern; shoreline management; parks and conservation; and recreation. Examples of designated properties that could be mapped within the landscape units include: residences; commercial blocks; religious structures; schools; fire station; market building; and town hall.

The fact that Cobourg contains a large downtown heritage conservation district, combined with individually designated built heritage resources, has provided a comparatively broad and thorough overlap between the different types of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. As a result of its size, a heritage conservation district incorporates a significant number of designated features in landscape units demarcated within the historic town boundaries and waterfront area. There is thus a considerable degree of overlap between the material types and thematic associations represented by the designated built heritage resources, and the cultural heritage landscapes of this waterfront urban (residential, commercial and port/industrial) area.

5.4.3 Burlington

The City of Burlington has an active LACAC supported by the City Clerk's Department in administration matters. Municipal Council will generally designate heritage properties only when the owner requests or concurs with designation. The City has designated 27 properties of which 19 are located within the study area.

The cultural heritage landscape mapping identified 24 landscape units. Primary thematic associations include agriculture; settlement patterns; transportation; industrial mineral activity; electric generation; ports and harbours; shoreline management; and recreation. Examples of designated properties mapped within the landscape units include: the Hendrie Gates are designated in the Royal Botanical Gardens unit; the Pavilion in La Salle Park; a residence in Suburb 2; a Pumphouse in the Beach Cottage unit; 12 residences in the Burlington (1910) unit; and one residence in the Lakeshore Road unit.

None of the cultural heritage landscape units are designated as heritage conservation districts and the majority are not represented by any individual designated features. In fact, there is comparatively little overlap between the results of resource designation and the considerable diversity of cultural heritage landscape units—and the potential range of resources that they contain—identified during the course of this study. There is a clear indication that late 19th-early 20th century residential development has attracted most designation activity, although only the residential portion of this historical settlement is represented. No waterfront or lakeshore associated features or industrial features have been designated.

5.4.4 Oakville

The Town of Oakville has an active LACAC supported primarily by the Town's Planning Department. LACAC is supported by staff specifically assigned to manage heritage planning matters. Municipal Council will designate heritage properties when the owner requests or concurs with designation as well as in the normal course of planning activities.

The Town has designated over 110 individual properties of which approximately 90 are located within the study area. Additionally, two heritage conservation districts have been designated adjacent to and including the waterfront.

The cultural heritage landscape mapping identified 14 landscape units. Primary thematic associations include settlement patterns, transportation, shoreline management, industrial mineral activity and recreation. These primary associations subsume a considerable diversity of subthemes. Examples of designated properties in landscape units include: two churches and several residences in the Historic Bronte area; 7 residences in the Historic Oakville West area; a log cabin; lighthouse and granary in the Oakville harbour landscape unit; approximately 45 properties comprising residential and commercial structures in the Historic Oakville East area; and a number of estates, residences and grounds adjacent to the Lakeshore Road area.

One of the cultural heritage landscape units, Historic Oakville East area, includes two designated heritage conservation districts and a third heritage conservation district study area. The two designated districts include approximately 197 residential structures.

There is thus a moderate degree of overlap between the results of resource designation and the variety of cultural heritage landscape units identified during the course of this study. There is a clear indication that the Historic Oakville East unit has been the subject of greatest designation activity, with the residential portions of this historical settlement being designated as heritage conservation districts. Several directly related waterfront or lakeshore associated features have been designated including a lighthouse and the Erchless Estate.

5.5 IDENTIFYING THEMES FROM EXISTING INVENTORIES

5.5.1 Themes

In undertaking a review of designation activity within the individual municipalities that comprise the study area, it has become apparent that, in general, there has been little conscious or directed effort to reflect historical themes of waterfront and lakeshore development. Indeed, most municipalities designate properties primarily to protect the architectural or engineering attributes of heritage features rather than their historical associations. Although historical associations are noted in varying degrees of detail in the respective reasons for designation, these are usually incidental.

As noted previously, the Waterfront Regeneration Trust has not carried out any detailed historical research to account for the overall development of the waterfront area from Burlington to Trenton. A preliminary listing of historical themes (Appendix D) is being derived to provide a framework for assisting in the evaluation of built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes. The Waterfront Trust may wish to consider undertaking further historical research, and providing support material

(e.g., how have historic activities accounted for change in the landscape?) if the themes are to be used by local municipalities and other agencies in their day-to-day heritage activities.

Through review of both the cultural heritage landscape analysis and previous designation activity it would appear that a few subthemes or qualifiers should be added to the existing thematic framework:

Theme 7, Agriculture, should include a new subtheme: "Fruit and Market Gardening, 1860-1939";

Theme 10, Transportation, should include the Queen Elizabeth Way under subtheme (g);

Theme 11, Settlement Patterns and Centres should include "Manufacturing and Milling" under subtheme (b) and a new subtheme "Residential Suburban Development, 1910-1940";

Theme 16, could possibly include more specific harbour developments with further research, e.g., Bronte Harbour Company; and

A new Theme 17 should be added, entitled "Institutional" with possible subthemes of "Hospitals" and "Schools".

5.5.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape Units as an Organizational Tool

The results of the cultural heritage landscape analysis suggest that there are a number of common or repetitive units that characterize the waterfront. Each may be associated with one or many historical themes and their associated human activities. Their physical present-day appearance, however, may give little or no indication of these activities as successive waves of development and redevelopment, boom, bust and obsolescence, have swept the physical evidence from contemporary view.

Bronte village, for example, developed in the 1830s on the Twelve Mile or Bronte Creek as a saw and grist mill site. The 1840s and 1850s witnessed the construction of a harbour and commencement of routine dredging activities. Due to aggressive waterfront erosion, the lakeshore road, known as Ontario Street that ran next to the lake and through the village, disappeared and Triller Street (now the Lakeshore Road) became the major route and bridging point of Bronte Creek. From the 1850s to the 1890s, fishing, boat building and stone hooking were major activities. The harvesting of stone from the lake bed unfortunately exacerbated erosion problems and a protection zone was established. Stone hooking continued into the second decade of the twentieth century. Bronte Harbour continued to flourish until the late 1890s as wheat shipments gave way to fresh fruit exports, enhanced by the arrival of lake steamer shipping. The present day landscape characterized by a predominance of plazas, offices, condominiums and marinas does little to recall this lacustrine heritage of diverse historical activities. The harbour presence is still strong, however, as is the street layout that recalls the village setting.

Given the preliminary identification of cultural heritage landscape units through a desk top exercise there is now the potential to use this material as the basis for future conservation management and planning. With ongoing research, the cultural heritage landscape units may be more accurately identified with the historical themes providing a sound basis for heritage evaluation. As well, common landscape units are capable of providing intangible but like linkages of common historical development capable of interpretation and joint exploration amongst the variety of municipalities and

agencies along the waterfront. The waterfront cultural heritage landscape units may also provide the basis of a simple model for acquainting waterfront communities with potential heritage environments and features that they may have not previously considered. For the purposes of assigning some form of priority to the analysis and field checking, and preparing preliminary planning initiatives for these units they may be classified into three broad categories:

1) "Character defining landscapes":
those which are closely linked to the waterfront through direct association and which strongly determine its character. Character defining landscapes include: Ports and harbours; river and creek valleys; large historical settlement cores; roadscapes; agricultural areas and farm complexes; and small historical settlements.

2) "Character contributing landscapes":
those which are loosely linked to the waterfront through indirect association and which contribute to its character either through historical associations or visual congruity. Character contributing landscapes include: suburban residential development adjacent to historical cores; shoreline residential estates; cottage areas; industrial complexes; rail lines; hydro transmission routes and generating complexes; cemeteries; and golf courses.

3) "Eccentric landscapes":
those which are neither of the above, nor are loosely related to the waterfront. These include: rifle ranges, hospital grounds; and schoolgrounds.

Further detailed work to confirm these classes of existing landscape areas or cultural heritage landscape units, to confirm their proper delineation, existence and integrity should form the foundation for continuing work. Their use in forming linkages amongst communities is discussed in Section 5.6.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LINKAGES

5.6.1 Linkages of Cultural Areas

The concept of Waterfront Greenways and specifically a Waterfront Trail and the supporting rationale for promoting ecosystem planning, natural regeneration and sustainable development for waterfront planning and development should be complementary to sound heritage planning. One of the cornerstones of sound heritage conservation planning and management is the retention, use and adaptive reuse of heritage features. Accordingly, in order to provide for the waterfront trail, any loss of, or adverse impact to heritage features should be avoided as a matter of course.

The physical linkage of cultural areas should be based on a number of assumptions and principles:

- linkages should be made along the waterfront that make use of established paths, trails, roads, streets and rights-of-way;

- establishing linkages that require new construction must involve the least disturbance of individual built heritage features and cultural landscape settings; and

- the design of the linkage must respect local, vernacular building and construction traditions and be sensitive to the *genius loci* of the waterfront in its various forms from Burlington to Trenton.

While the water of Lake Ontario itself would appear to provide the strongest linkage between waterfront communities, it has, over the years become a symbolic bond rather than a physical one. Public access to the waterfront is not uniform throughout the area. Some municipalities, through public ownership of lands, provide excellent access, while in other municipalities access is severely limited due to private ownership of lakefront property. Likewise, the activities of the vast majority of the population of the waterfront communities are confined to the shore.

A primary linkage that does exist, in a relatively uniform manner through the waterfront planning area, is the ubiquitous lakeshore road that parallels the lakeshore and assumes a variety of names, including the more obvious Lakeshore Road. Just as it assumes a variety of names the lakeshore road is also distinguished by its diverse character as it passes through the waterfront area. In certain instances it follows the rigid Euro-Canadian survey imposed on the landscape and in other areas by a variety of twists and turns recalling its native precursors. It passes through a variety of settlements, large and small, landscapes both historical and contemporary, urban and rural, and over a variety of creek and river systems by an equally diverse range of bridges.

Accordingly, this existing linear, publicly owned path of human communication, an existing cultural heritage landscape and heritage feature in its own right, widely accessible to the public, residents, visitors and tourists alike should be considered as an important interim physical linkage along the waterfront area. Its historical development and interpretive potential should be explored further in conjunction with the appropriate municipalities and road authorities. Its role as a future secondary or ancillary waterfront linkage to the principal pedestrian and cycling waterfront trail to be developed by the Waterfront Regeneration Trust should also be examined.

5.6.2 Linkages of Interests: The Lacustrine Heritage

Just as a lakeshore road provides a common physical linkage amongst communities, landscapes and features, the historical themes and the cultural heritage landscapes suggest that there are linkages of an intangible nature that reside in commonly occurring patterns of development amongst ports, harbours and historical settlements. Indeed, given a common origin there remains today a considerable diversity in the physical environment. Some ports and harbours have disappeared and remain only as historical archaeological sites or areas, and others have been redeveloped bearing no resemblance to their historical origins.

While there is often a focus by each municipality, LACAC, historical societies and other amenity groups on their immediate areas of concern and jurisdiction, there appears to be great potential for developing and encouraging an interest in lacustrine heritage, an interest that addresses the history, culture, architecture and lifeways of the waterfront and lake rather than the municipal land base.

Accordingly, the Waterfront Regeneration Trust may wish to pursue a number of avenues in this regard:

- encourage waterfront municipality LACAC's to share information on designated properties and other research regarding the architectural and historical development of their communities and lakeshore;

- encourage lakeshore museums and cultural centres to develop an interest in lakeshore themes that go beyond the particular mandates or statements of purpose for their respective institutions and encourage linkages amongst them;

- develop a travelling exhibit and/or publication on waterfront heritage including such matters as: the physiographic context; port and harbour development; fishing industry; stone hooking; boat building; historical settlements; summer homes and cottages; vernacular building traditions; etc. The impressive array of literature in other contexts, such as Muskoka, serves to illustrate the range of subject matters that could be addressed in a waterfront context.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

The inventories of archaeological, built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources compiled for the Greater Toronto Bioregion waterfront study area indicate that the area has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Nevertheless, this inventory work should only be regarded as an initial step in the process of achieving a more complete understanding of the area's past through delineating the resources that it currently possesses. Likewise, the project marks only the beginning of the process of identifying the most suitable avenues for further research and for the protection of these resources in the face of land use change.

In addition to the recommendations set forth in Sections 2.0 - 5.0 above, the recommendations laid out in Section 6.2 address some general issues regarding the next stage in achieving some of the long term goals of the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy.

6.1.1 Archaeological Resources: General Comments

Despite the size of the inventory of archaeological resources, coverage of the waterfront study area has not been uniform. Many areas have, in the past, received little attention from archaeological researchers. Even in those areas that appear, at a superficial level, to have been intensively investigated, many of the registered sites are inadequately documented, both in terms of locational data and in terms of the nature of the resources themselves. This situation severely hinders any attempts to reconstruct prehistoric patterns of landuse within the study area.

6.1.2 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Resources: General Comments

The retrieval and mapping of built heritage and cultural heritage landscape data reveals that there is in most municipalities an interest in the designation of properties that are directly or indirectly related to the heritage of the waterfront. Some municipalities have designated with vigour, and are prepared to designate in the interest of sound heritage conservation planning. The Town of Oakville for instance has designated individual properties such as a lighthouse, granary and lakeshore estates as well as heritage conservation districts that are associated with the historical residential development of the waterfront. Other municipalities, such as Port Hope, have designated many individual properties, but no districts, or such as Cobourg, have designated several districts that include a variety of building types and areas.

There are areas where designation of individual properties and districts has not been pursued either because of the lack of a municipal LACAC and/or lack of municipal council commitment to designate despite the existence of heritage buildings and areas.

6.2 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1

It is recommended that the Waterfront Regeneration Trust explore possible means of more detailed study of the archaeological record of the Lake Ontario waterfront in order to refine, where possible, the existing inventory.

One means by which such a project could be undertaken is through the examination of collections amassed by earlier researchers, such as Konrad and Roberts, in an effort to refine the dating of many of the sites for which there is little documentation within the MCTR database. It was noted, for instance, that many sites for which no temporal associations were inferred had produced fragmentary tools which, as a result of the considerable research undertaken in the past ten years may be more closely datable.

A second potentially fruitful avenue of research is the completion of more detailed analyses of the numerous archaeological site clusters which have been documented for the study area, similar in approach to that outlined in Section 5.8 for the Lynde Shores Estuary. Such programmes of research could be undertaken for the very well documented inland cluster of primarily Archaic period sites noted along Bronte Creek, or for significant cluster of Woodland period sites lying between Bowmanville and Port Hope. Concentration on such areas of varying environmental character that appear to have formed the focus of settlement at different times in prehistory may assist in the process of achieving a greater understanding of the dynamic relationships that existed between human societies and their natural surroundings.

Recommendation 2

A notable feature of the current inventory of archaeological resources is the almost complete absence of marine sites. Given the importance of Lake Ontario as part of the transportation and communication networks that shaped many aspect of the Euro-Canadian period, exploration of the many shipwrecks that undoubtedly lie along the shoreline is of vital importance.

Recommendation 3

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust should encourage all municipal LACAC's and councils to research, inventory and designate buildings and areas that are of heritage interest within a specified waterfront heritage study area (see Recommendation 5). All inventorying and designations should conform to prevailing legislative requirements including the maintenance of a designated properties register by the municipal clerk.

Recommendation 4

For the purposes of continuing to compile a waterfront built heritage database all municipalities should be encouraged to compile a simple inventory or list that describes the municipal or street address of the property, the building or feature type and its date of construction.

Recommendation 5

The study area derived for the purposes of this study area was defined as an area extending approximately two kilometres from the waterfront. This area should be refined to provide a precise area of heritage interest as it pertains to waterfront heritage. For the purposes of planning there may be two options:

a) an area generally from the waterfront to the north side of lakeshore road in its various guises, including any historical cores of settlements associated with the waterfront; or

b) an area generally known as the Iroquois Plain, demarcated as being the area of land between the beach of present-day Lake Ontario and the former beach ridge of its glacial pre-cursor, Lake Iroquois (Chapman and Putnam; 1984:191). Between these two shorelines is a slightly sloping plain comprising a mix of shallow till and sandy soils. This belt of land is intimately associated with the lake and its effects upon the microclimate. It averages two miles in width and is protected from frost damage by its proximity to Lake Ontario and is distinguished by a growing season only a little shorter than that of the Niagara fruit belt. The Final Report of the Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront included map references to this feature but no discussion of its importance as either a lakeshore landscape feature, a feature to demarcate boundaries, as part of a trail system or feature to be interpreted.

Recommendation 6

On a macro-level the landscapes west of Oshawa to Burlington, and east of Oshawa to Trenton may be discerned as two distinct areas. The former is a landscape of fully developed urban and suburban centres that have spread east-west with pressures for continuing waterside development. The latter comprises urban and rural landscapes with scattered settlements such as Wesleyville. New urban growth appears to be north-south towards Highway 401. The Waterfront Regeneration Trust should encourage the retention and protection of the cultural landscape of the eastern area as a priority.

Recommendation 7

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust should continue to develop the thematic overview of the waterfront area with supporting historical research and studies. Additional themes and subthemes have been suggested in Section 5.3. For future heritage planning activity the Trust may wish to consider cultural heritage landscapes as the principal organizing tool and focus of conservation initiatives. In this regard, the Trust should solicit opinion from municipalities by disseminating information on cultural heritage landscapes as presented in this report. Cultural heritage landscape mapping should be forwarded to municipalities for feed back, confirmation and the addition of new or modified units. These may then be used for: potential modelling and built heritage features, the basis of future heritage conservation districts, heritage impact analysis requirements and red-flagging sensitive areas for day-to-day planning purposes.

REFERENCES CITED

Anderson, T.W., and C.F.M. Lewis

1985 Postglacial Water-Level History of the Lake Ontario Basin. In *Quaternary Evolution of the Great Lakes*, edited by P.F. Karrow and P.E. Calkin, pp. 231-253. Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 30.

Archaeological Services Inc.

1990a *An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Draft Plan of Lynde Shore Estates, Town of Whitby, Regional Municipality of Durham.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Toronto.

1990b *A Guide to Prehistoric Archaeological Resources: Approaches to Site Potential Modelling for Environmental Assessment.* Ms. on file, Land Use and Environmental Planning Department, Ontario Hydro, Toronto.

1991 *An Archaeological Assessment of Ministry of Government Services Lands and G.A. Jaciw Lands, Town of Whitby, Regional Municipality of Durham.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Toronto.

1993a *Lennox GS x Bowmanville SS 500 kV Transmission Line: Archaeological Mitigation at Tower 595, The Hibou Site (AlGo-50), Hope Township, Northumberland County, Ontario.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Toronto.

1993b *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the White Pelican Site (AlGr-48), Proposed Lynde Shores Estates Subdivision, Town of Whitby, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Toronto.

1994 *Archaeological Salvage Excavations at the Scott-O'Brien Site (AjGv-32), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Toronto.

Bird and Hale Ltd.

1991 *Environmental Management Plan, Lynde Shores Secondary Plan Area, Town of Whitby.* Ms. on file, Ministry of Government Services.

Borden, C.E.

1952 A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada. *Anthropology in British Columbia* 3:44-58.

Chapman, L.J., and D.F. Putnam

1984 The Physiography of Southern Ontario. *Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume* 2.

Coleman, D.J. and R.F. Williamson
1994 Landscapes Past to Landscapes Future: Planning for Archaeological Resources. In *Great Lakes Archaeology and Paleoecology: Exploring Interdisciplinary Initiatives for the Nineties*, edited by B.G. Warner and Robert I. MacDonald. Waterloo: Quaternary Sciences Institute, University of Waterloo, in press.

Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario
1993 *New Planning for Ontario: Final Report of the Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario*. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

Cullen, G.
1971 *The Concise Landscape*. Architectural Press, Chatham, U.K.

Cuming, D.J.
1985 *Advisory Notes on Heritage Conservation and Municipal Planning*. Ms. on file, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, Toronto.

Cuming, D., B. McPhail, J. Simonton, and R. Unterman
1994 Evaluating and Conserving Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes in Muskoka. In *Report of the Master Plan of Heritage Resources of the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Wahta Mohawks: Volume 3: Conservation and Management Guidelines*, edited by Archaeological Services Inc., pp. 39-74. Ms. on file, District Municipality of Muskoka and the Wahta Mohawks.

Environment Canada
1991 *Federal Heritage Building Review Office Evaluation Criteria*. Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Fairbrother, N.
1972 *New Lives, New Landscapes*. Penguin Books, Middlesex, U.K.

Fox, W.
1990 *Heritage Conservation and Development Plans Review: An Assessment and Prospectus*. Ms. on file, Heritage Policy Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, Toronto.

Fram, M., and J. Weiler
1984 *Continuity with Change: Planning for the Conservation of Man-Made Heritage*. Dundurn Press, Toronto.

Gravenor, C.P.
1957 Surficial Geology of the Lindsay-Peterborough Area, Ontario, Victoria, Peterborough, Durham, and Northumberland Counties, Ontario. *Geological Survey of Canada Memoir* 288.

Hansen, G.
1984 Built-on Lands: Definition and Canadian Area Estimates. *Plans Canada* 17/4.

IBI Group
1990 *Greater Toronto Area Urban Structure Concepts Study Background Report No.1, Description of Urban Structure Concepts.* Ms. on file, Greater Toronto Coordinating Committee, Toronto.

Jude, D.J., and J. Pappas
1992 Fish Utilization of Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands. *Journal of Great Lakes Research* 18(4):651-672.

Kalman, H.
1979 *The Evaluation of Historic Buildings.* Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Kapches, M.
1981 The Auda Site (AlGo-29). Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, Toronto.

Karrow, P.F.
1967 Pleistocene Geology of the Scarborough Area. *Ontario Geological Survey Report* 46.

Karrow, P.F., and B.G. Warner
1988 Ice, Lakes, and Plants, 13,000 to 10,000 years B.P.: The Erie-Ontario Lobe in Ontario. In *Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Paleoecology and Archeology of the Eastern Great Lakes Region*, edited by R.S. Laub, N.G. Miller, and D.W. Steadman, pp. 39-52. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Volume 33.

1990 The Geological and Biological Environment for Human Occupation in Southern Ontario. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, pp. 5-35. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society Number 5.

Keene, A.S.
1981 *Prehistoric Foraging in a Temperate Forest: A Linear Programming Model.* Academic Press, Toronto.

Konrad, V.A.
1973 *The Archaeological Resources of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area: Inventory and Prospect.* York University, Department of Geography Discussion Paper No. 10.

Konrad, V.A., and W.A. Ross
1973 An Archaeological Survey of the North Pickering Community Development Project Area. Ms. on file, North Pickering Community Development Project, Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, Toronto.

Lynch, K.
1976 *Managing the Sense of a Region.* MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.

McAndrews, J.H.
1981 Late Quaternary Climate of Ontario: Temperature Trends from the Fossil Pollen Record. In *Quaternary Paleoclimate*, edited by W.C. Mahaney, pp. 319-333. Geo Abstracts, Norwich.

MacInnis, L., and C.R. Wickham-Jones
1992 Time-depth in the Countryside: Archaeology and the Environment. In *All Natural Things: Archaeology and the Green Debate*, edited by L. MacInnis and C.R. Wickham-Jones, pp. 1-13. Oxbow Monograph No. 21.

Management Board Secretariat
1993 *Evaluation Process for Buildings and Structures.* Management Board Secretariat, Toronto.

Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates
1988 *The Archaeological Facility Master Plan Study of the Northeast Scarborough Study Area.* Ms. on file, Ontario Minstry of Culture and Communications, Toronto.

Meining, D.W.
1979 *The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes.* Oxford University Press, New York.

Ministries of Transportation and Communications and Citizenship and Culture
1983 *Ontario Heritage Bridge Program.* Ministries of Transportation and Communications and Citizenship and Culture, Toronto.

Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
1981 *Ontario Heritage Properties Program Evaluation Criteria.* Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Toronto.

Ministry of Culture and Recreation
1980 *Heritage Studies on the Rideau-Quinte-Trent-Severn Waterways.* Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Ministry of Natural Resources
1975 *A Topical Organization of Ontario History.* Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Olding, A.B., R.E. Wicklund, and N.R. Richards
1957 *Soil Survey of Ontario County* (Now Western Portion of Region of Durham). Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 23.

Ontario Heritage Policy Review
1990 *The Strategy for Conserving Ontario's Heritage: The Report of the Ontario Heritage Policy Review.* Ministry of Culture and Communications, Toronto.

Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs
1992 *Growth and Settlement Policy Guidelines.* Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Toronto.

Roberts, A.C.B.
1978 *Interim Licence and Grant Report to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation on an Archaeological Survey in Selected Townships along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Toronto.

1985 *Preceramic Occupations along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.* National Museum of Man Mercury Series, No. 132.

Scott, W.B.
1967 *Freshwater Fishes of Eastern Canada.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Scott, W.B., and E.J. Crossman
1973 *Freshwater Fishes of Canada.* Fisheries Research Board of Canada Bulletin 184.

Stephenson, T.D.
1988 *Fish Utilization of Toronto Area Coastal Marshes.* Unpublished M.S. thesis, Department of Zoology, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

1990 Fish Reproductive Utilization of Coastal Marshes of Lake Ontario Near Toronto. *Journal of Great Lakes Research* 16:71-81.

Stinson, J., and M. Moir
1991 Environmental Audit of the East Bayfront/Port Industrial Area Phase 2: Technical Paper No. 7, Built Heritage and the East Bayfront. Ms. on file, Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront.

Surveys and Mapping Branch, E.M.R.
1974 *Topographic Mapping Manual of Compilation Specifications and Instructions.* Compiled by the Topographic Mapping Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

1976 *A Guide to the Accuracy of Maps.* Surveys and Mapping Branch, Technical Report Series, M52-46/1976.

Swayze, K.
1973 *Archaeological Research in Prince Edward County.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Swayze, K., and B. Emerson
1972 *Final Report of the Archaeological Survey of Bronte Creek Park.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Thomas, S.C., J. Chisholm, T. Hutchinson, L. Pavlish, and A. Roberts
1975 1972-1974 Bronte Creek Provincial Park Archaeological Resource Inventory. Unpublished report submitted to Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Thomas, S.C., and L. Pavlish
1976 *Ontario Sports Training Centre 1975 Archaeological Resource Inventory Report (Part 3 Research Report): Locations, Descriptions and Evaluations of Prehistoric Sites.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Thomas, S.C., L. Pavlish, M. Lockyer, and J. Chisholm
1976 *1975 Bronte Creek Archaeological Report.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Thomas, S.C., R. Zurba, and L. Salter
1973 *Bronte Creek Archaeological Report for 1973.* Ms. on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

United States Department of the Interior
n.d. *National Register Criteria.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Weiler, J.
1980 *Guidelines on the Man-made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments.* Historical Planning and Research Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

APPENDIX A

WATERFRONT REGENERATION TRUST

INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AhGw-003	BURLINGTON MOUNDS	UN BURIAL	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9660-E9685	HUNTER, A.F.,	Maybe	A.A.R.O. 1896-7 P.91 "SOIL WAS MINGLED WITH VAST QUANTITIES OF HUMAN BONE, STONES, ARROWHEADS, ...
AhGw-004	THORPE 1	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9780-E9580	ROBERTS, A.,	No	NO INFO
AhGw-005	ALMAS N.	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9800-E9590	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AhGw-006	ALMAS S.	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9780-E9600	ROBERTS, A.,	No	
AhGw-007	THORPE 2	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9780-E9590	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AhGw-009	THORPE 3	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9760-E9600	ROBERTS, A., 1975	Maybe	SURFACE COLLECTED IN 1975
AhGw-010	MARSHY POND	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9770-E9610	ROBERTS, A., 1975	Maybe	SURFACE COLLECTED IN 1975
AhGw-011	CHAIN GATE ORANGE CAT	PI CAMPSITE	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	AMBROSE, M. T., 1982	Yes	DESTROYED
AhGw-012	ALAN THORPE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	AMBROSE, M. T., 1982	Yes	15 ITEMS/1 ACRE
AhGw-013	MURRY-THORPE 2	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9710-E9578	AMBROSE, M. T., 1982	Yes	DESTROYED
AhGw-014	MURRY-THORPE 1	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9720-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AhGw-015	TREGUNO	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9710-E9600	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AhGw-016	SOUTH OF TREGUNO	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9720-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	ONE FLAKE RECOVERED IN 1979
AhGw-018	RENE BRIDGEMAN	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9720-E9670	ROBERTS, A.,	No	
AhGw-019	CESTNIK	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	AMBROSE, M. T., 1981	Yes	
AhGw-020	INDIAN POINT	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9610-E9660	ROBERTS, A.,	No	
AhGw-021	C. BELL 1	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	AMBROSE, M. T., 1981	Yes	1870-90, DESTROYED
AhGw-022	S. ATKINS	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9710-E9510	ROBERTS, A.,	No	NO INFO
AhGw-023	JOHN BLAIR	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9830-E9680	ROBERTS, A.,	No	
AhGw-024	BELL 2	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9810-E9710	ROBERTS, A.,	No	
AhGw-025	ST. LUKE'S CHURCH	UN BURIAL	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9720-E9720	ROBERTS, A.,	No	PURPORTED INDIAN BURIAL SITE
AhGw-026	MAPLE AVENUE	UN CAMPSITE	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	AMBROSE, M. T., 1982	Yes	

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AhGw-033	DAVID DAVIDSON	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	AMBROSE, M. T., 1982	Yes	ONE CERAMIC SHERD. Also: 2 Borden rcds by Roberts for AhGw-017, pd=UN & UN/AR, MGE=9640 MGN=9700 which BG says is wrong.
AhGw-034	LOCKHART ROAD	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9620-E9680	AMBROSE, M. T., 1982	Yes	
AhGw-035		AR/GW LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9780-E9570	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	POSSIBLE LAMOKA POINT, CERAMIC
AhGw-036		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9770-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AhGw-037		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9790-E9610	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-038		UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9790-E9600	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	2 FLAKES
AhGw-039		EW FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9790-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS, MEADOWOOD POINT AND FLAKE
AhGw-040		PI/AR/LW LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9700-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	POSSIBLE PALMER(SERRATED EDGE, CORNER NOTCHED),POSSIBLE BREWERTON, LATE WOODLAND POINT TIP
AhGw-041		UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9690-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AhGw-042		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9690-E9640	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-043		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9670-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-044		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9670-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-045		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9660-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-046		AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9660-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	PALMER POINT SERRATED EDGE
AhGw-047		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9650-E9640	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	00 ARTIFACTS RECOVERED INCLUDING POINTS HOWEVER, NO IDENDIFICATION OF POINTS HAS BEEN MADE
AhGw-048		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9660-E9650	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-049		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9680-E9640	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-050		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9730-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-051		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9730-E9640	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS, ONE PROJECTILE POINT TIP
AhGw-052		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9740-E9660	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AhGw-053		PI/AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9750-E9660	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	POSSIBLE FLUTED POINT BASE, AND BREWERTON SIDE-NOTCHED
AhGw-054		UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9740-E9650	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS
AhGw-055		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9680-E9610	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-057		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9640-E9660	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-058		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9740-E9540	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT RECOVERED NO IDENTIFICATION MADE
AhGw-059		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9740-E9530	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-060		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9730-E9540	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	ARTIFACTS INCLUDE ONE PROJECTILE POINT BASE
AhGw-061		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9730-E9570	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	ARTIFACTS INCLUDE ONE SIDE NOTCHED POINT BASE
AhGw-062		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9730-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	ARTIFACTS INCLUDE ONE PROJECTILE POINT TIP
AhGw-063		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9750-E9530	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AhGw-064		PI LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9770-E9540	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	HI-LO PROJECTILE POINT
AhGw-065		UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9770-E9530	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	ARTIFACTS INCLUDE SIDE NOTCHED POINT
AhGw-099	BRANT HOTEL COMPLEX	EC HISTORIC COMMERCIAL	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N -E	PARKER, L.R., 1993	Yes	1830-1930 HISTORIC HOTEL
AiGv-001	BUCH	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1500-E0970	ROBERTS, A., 1976	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AiGv-002	SHERIDAN NURSERIES 1	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1580-E0910	ROBERTS, A., 1976	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AiGv-003	SHERIDAN NURSERIES 2	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1630-E0890	ROBERTS, A., 1976	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF SEVERAL POINTS
AiGv-004	SHERIDAN NURSERIES 3	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1570-E1020	ROBERTS, A., 1976	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF SEVERAL POINTS
AiGv-005	BROKEN THERMOS	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1620-E0840	ROBERTS, A., 1976	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED INCLUDES ONE POT SHERD
AiGv-006	SOUTH OF TRACKS 1	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1610-E0990	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	3 CHERT PEBBLES
AiGv-007	SOUTH OF TRACKS 2	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1620-E0980	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	11 ARTIFACTS, INCLUDES SCRAPER
AiGv-008	SOUTH OF TRACKS 3	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1590-E0990	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	11 ARTIFACTS, NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGv-009	SOUTH OF TRACKS 4	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1580-E0980	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	4 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING PROJECTILE POINT TIP

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-001	MIDDLE ROAD	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0700-E9920	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1974: assemblage includes complex flake tool.
AiGw-002	BURKHOLDER	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N -E	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1974: flake tools. Emerson & Swayze 1972: feature (looks like recent fence post - SCT).
AiGw-003	BURKHOLDER 3	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0560-E0010	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	DIAGNOSTICS NOT IDed. Emerson & Swayze 1972: 2 Genesee pts, feature (like hist fence post-SCT). Thomas 1977: E Arch pt.
AiGw-004	TYRELL	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0710-E0010	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1974: formal tools, possible multiple occupation.
AiGw-005	BURKHOLDER 1	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0590-E0060	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Newton 1974: Early Archaic point. Thomas et al 1975: notched axe, grinding stone, hi tool:debitage ratio
AiGw-006	WEST OF 25	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N760 -E9860	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	11 CHERT ARTIFACTS AND 2 GROUND STONE TOOLS. Thomas et al 1975: early archaic point.
AiGw-007	EAST OF ORCHARD ROAD	UN CAMPSITE	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0720-E9820	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	3 ARTIFACTS. Emerson & Swayze 1972: 2 features & some PMs. Thomas et al 1975: 35 artifacts (not all originally reported)
AiGw-009	MEDLAND	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0610-E0040	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Emerson & Swayze 1972: plate 9 shows Laurentian-like points. Thomas et al 1975: Archaic points.
AiGw-010	SNEDDEN	MW/LW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0660-E0130	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1975: 1 cluster of debitage, 1 cluster w tools & Meadowood, LW triangle, poss Early Arch pt.
AiGw-011	BURLOAK DRIVE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0620-E0010	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	3 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1974: 53 artifacts including 2 formal or quasi-formal tools, mostly debitage.
AiGw-012	WATERCOURSE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0620-E0120	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING ONE PROJECTILE POINT. Emerson & Swayze 1972: flake & pt tip from test pits, 1 flake fm excavation.
AiGw-013		PI/AR/MW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0720-E0080	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	18 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING DRILL. Thomas & Zurba 1973: FCR. Thomas et al 1974: 600 items, PI lanceolate, Brewerton, Snyders.
AiGw-014	STUART	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0820-E0080	EMERSON, B. AND SWAYZE, K., 1972	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Emerson & Swayze 1972: 26 items.
AiGw-016	OZIMANDIAS	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0670-E9990	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-017	NORTH SERVICE ROAD	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0640-E0100	THOMAS, S., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1975: Archaic projectile point (no specific designation but context implies mid-late Arch).
AiGw-018	FUTURE SWIMMING LAKE	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0620-E0060	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1975: subsequent intensive test pitting failed to locate more material.

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-019	ASPARAGUS PATCH	UN CAMPSITE	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0650-E0120	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1974: Hearth feature.
AiGw-020	PETTY PAVLISH	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0600-E0100	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	1 ARTIFACT
AiGw-021	BURLOAK DRIVE 2	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0690-E0070	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN. Thomas et al 1975 & Thomas 1977: Early Archaic. No fire cracked rock reported.
AiGw-022	STELCO LTD.	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0500-E9990	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-023	NORTH SERVICE 2	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0740-E0220	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	3 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-024	UPPER MIDDLE ROAD	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0630-E9900	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-025	B.C.P.P.	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0620-E0040	THOMAS, S., 1973	Yes	1 ARTIFACT
AiGw-026	ONTARIO SPORTS	EW/LW FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0760-E0180	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: Adena-like point & Woodland triangle
AiGw-027	ROSEHOUSE	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0005-E9910	JAMIESON, S., 1977	No	SMALL TRIANGULAR POINTS WERE DESCRIBED TO THE REPORTER (JAMIESON)
AiGw-028	BRONTE ROAD NORTH	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0800-E0190	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. 20 uniform flakes within 15x35 foot oval, no thermally altered material, poor habitation locus.
AiGw-029	MERCEDES	AR/MW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0590-E0080	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	POSSIBLY MIDDLE WOODLAND. Thomas et al 1975: 4 Laurentian Archaic (prob Brewerton) pts & 1 Middle Woodland pt found.
AiGw-030	BOOT	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0740-E9820	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	EARLY ARCHAIC NO DESCRIPTION OF POINT TYPES. Thomas et al 1975: double cluster with 200 artifacts, EA pts, FCR.
AiGw-031	RAINEY	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0740-E9830	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1975: 300 items including a poss Archaic proj pt fragment, FCR. Few or no formal tools.
AiGw-033	RIVERSIDE	AR/EW/LW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0830-E0160	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	E-AR, EW, LW, NO PT IDs, 7 ACRES, RECORDED AS CAMPSITE. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: 5-7 clusters, Palmer Adena Wdl-Triangle.
AiGw-034	FIELD 3	MW FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0670-E0090	THOMAS, S., 1973	Yes	INITIAL WOODLAND. Thomas & Zurba 1973: p 86 ff, Pt. Maitland which is a Middle (not Early) Wdl Jacks Reef variant.
AiGw-035	DUMBO	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0810-E9810	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-036		LW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0830-E0070	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	Thomas & Pavlish 1976: Woodland triangle, U/I pt, ground stone celt, 5 flake tools, 3 flakes.
AiGw-037	STREAM BED	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0830-E0100	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	POSSIBLY EARLY ARCHAIC. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: 83 items inc Palmer-like pt, several flake tools, hi debitage-tool ratio.

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-038	HARMER	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0820-E0060	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO POINT IDENTIFICATION GIVEN. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: 11 items inc 2 U/I point fragments, high tool-debitage ratio.
AiGw-041	SPECIAL ACTIVITY	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0820-E9860	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	1 ARTIFACT
AiGw-042	FARM LANE	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0810-E9850	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS, NO POINT TYPES GIVEN. Thomas et al 1975: 2 Brewerton-like pts.
AiGw-043	CORE DEVELOPMENT	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0790-E0170	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, NO POINT TYPE GIVEN. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: Netling-like Early Archaic serrated Ancaster chert point.
AiGw-044	DAVE'S	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0720-E9950	SPITTAL, D., 1974	Yes	POSSIBLE ARCHAIC, NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-045	THE PLAYING FIELD	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0800-E0180	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	1 ARTIFACT. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: flake tool.
AiGw-046	CAMPING AREA	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0820-E9850	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	"PROB MULTI-COMPONENT 1 OF WHICH IS PROB ARCHAIC" NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1975: 2 clusters, 1 with bifacial dentics
AiGw-047	OFFICE	GW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0800-E0070	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	TYPE A.E.I. SIZE 5 ACRES, 2 FINDS, WDLND & ONE UNKNOWN COMPONENT. Thomas et al 1975: 1 cluster & nearby Wdlnd triangle.
AiGw-050	EAST OF 25	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0750-E0230	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, NO POINT TYPE GIVEN, LAURENTIAN
AiGw-051	J. CHISHOLM	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0540-E9940	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS, "PROBABLE ARCHAIC". Thomas et al 1975 reports no time level-specific diagnostics.
AiGw-052	WHEELER	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0550-E9940	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS, "POSSIBLE ARCHAIC". Thomas et al 1975 reports no period-sensitive diagnostics.
AiGw-053	EXTREME	AR FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0530-E9960	THOMAS, S., 1973	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS, NO POINT TYPES GIVEN, "EARLY ARCHAIC". Thomas et al 1975: 2 Palmer-like points.
AiGw-054	PERRY	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0690-E0120	THOMAS, S., 1973	Yes	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN, "PROB ARCH". Thomas et al 1975: 5 undiagnostics, mostly heavy-duty expedients fm blanks & flakes.
AiGw-055	BROUGHTON	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0820-E9980	THOMAS, S., 1974	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1974: 2 flakes.
AiGw-056	THREE CLUSTERS	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0810-E0090	HUTCHINSON, T., 1975	Yes	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN. Thomas 1977: In 1976 2 clusters with over 1300 items inc Brewerton-Vosberg pts, many tools, FCR.
AiGw-057	FENCE LINE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0790-E0260	HUTCHINSON, T., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-058	CENTRE OF FIELD 1	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0820-E0260	HUTCHINSON, T., 1975	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS.
AiGw-059	CENTRE OF FIELD 2	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0810-E0250	HUTCHINSON, T., 1975	Yes	1 ARTIFACT

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-060	WEST OF INTERSECTION	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0670-E9920	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN. Thomas et al 1975 reports FCR & 3 Laurentian Archaic points.
AiGw-061	BURLOAK DRIVE 3	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0670-E9890	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	1 ARTIFACT. Thomas et al 1975: non-diagnostic flake tool, survey conditions poor so results may under-rate site.
AiGw-062	WEST OF FENCE	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0660-E0110	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1975: 2 waste flakes, site location very promising, survey conditions too poor to rate site.
AiGw-063	DEMONSTRATION FARM	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0690-E0060	THOMAS, S., 1973	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-064	CHERRY ORCHARD	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0650-E0120	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1975: no diagnostics, 2 clusters, 1 had flake tools. Survey conditions too poor to rate.
AiGw-066	TWO LINEAR CLUSTERS	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0680-E9900	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1975: 2 clusters including formal tools, FCR, no diagnostics.
AiGw-067	ORCHARD	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0640-E9870	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-068	RYAN	LW LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0620-E9870	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	"WOODLAND" NO POINT TYPES GIVEN. Thomas et al 1975: 2 clusters, main one has 46 items inc Wdlnd triangle & TA flakes.
AiGw-069	THE JENNY SITE	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0630-E9860	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN. Thomas et al 1975: 2 clusters, main one w 71 items, Palmer-like pt & 2 prob Laurentian Arch pts.
AiGw-070	WHEAT	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0640-E9890	THOMAS, S., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-071	BY FOOT	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0640-E9870	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS. Thomas et al 1975: mostly expedient tools.
AiGw-072	INFIELD	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0670-E9890	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	3 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-073	FARM LANE	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0760-E0220	HUTCHINSON, T., 1975	Yes	NO POINT TYPE GIVEN, 3 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1975: 2 Genesee-like points.
AiGw-074	NORTH END OF FIELD	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0760-E0180	RYAN, K., 1975	Yes	2 ARTIFACTS. Thomas & Pavlish 1976: 2 expedient tools.
AiGw-075	M1	AR/EW LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0750-E9850	CHISHOLM, J., 1975	Yes	PT TYPES & SITE SIZE NOT GIVEN, 15 ARTIFACTS. Thomas et al 1975: E-Arch serrated pt, Meadowood, & prob Laurentian pt.
AiGw-076	RICHARDSON	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0570-E9950	RICHARDSON, H., 1973	Yes	"PROB ARCH" NO PT TYPE GIVEN, 1 ITEM. Note: Richardson, not an archaeologist, may have reregistered previously done site
AiGw-077	STANLEY BLAIR	PI/AR/GW UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9850-E9720	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	"ONE PALAEO POINT, MAINLY ARCHAIC, AND SOME WOODLAND"
AiGw-078	HOPKINS	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9930-E9840	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO INFORMATION
AiGw-079	FISHER	AR UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0080-E9790	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-080	OLD FISHER	AR UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0080-E9740	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-081	COCKSHUTT	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0090-E9720	ROBERTS, A., 1976	No	COLLECTION OF FARMER LOST
AiGw-082	GEORGE ALTON	AR UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0170-E9810	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-083	ROSS SEGSWORTH	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0200-E9850	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AiGw-087	GEORGE RICHARDSON	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0280-E9990	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	COLLECTION OF FARMER LOST
AiGw-088	APPLEBY LINE	PI/AR/GW UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0270-E0060	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-089	TREE STUMP	AR UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0230-E0100	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	"PROBABLY ARCHAIC" 1 POINT BUT NO TYPE GIVEN
AiGw-090	BASEBALL DIAMOND	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0350-E9970	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AiGw-091	MISFIT CREEK VALLEY 1	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0340-E0070	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AiGw-092	MISFIT CREEK VALLEY 2	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0340-E0060	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	CAN'T DETERMINE IF HE LOOKED AT THE COLLECTION
AiGw-093	WEST MISFIT BANK	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0340-E0070	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	CAN'T DETERMINE IF HE LOOKED AT COLLECTION
AiGw-107	HUEY TELFORD'S FLINT FIELD	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TPU N0200-E0220	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	COLLECTION OF FARMER LOST - SITE NAME HUEY TELFORD'S FLINT FIELD
AiGw-108	FRED FELL	AR UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0510-E0320	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-109	FLUMMERFELT	AR UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0500-E0380	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-110	SUBDIVISION	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0630-E0570	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AiGw-111	WALMSLEY	AR/EW UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0560-E0330	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	"LATE ARCHAIC", NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-112	ATKINS	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0750-E0150	ROBERTS, A., 1974	No	
AiGw-113	GEORGE ATKINS	AR UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0740-E0130	ROBERTS, A., 1974	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-114	OLD ATKINS FARM	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0770-E0120	ROBERTS, A., 1974	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AiGw-115	CUDMORE	AR UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0450-E0370	ROBERTS, A., 1974	No	NO POINT TYPES GIVEN
AiGw-116	BURLOAK	UN UNKNOWN	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0520-E0000	ROBERTS, A., 1974	No	
AiGw-117	LYNN TIMBERS	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0730-E0120	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	1 ARTIFACT
AiGw-118	SKEET FIELD	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0700-E0110	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-119	BRONTE GORGE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N0740-E9970	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-120	TOWN LINE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0690-E9840	ROBERTS, A., 1974	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-121	PERCY LESLIE	UN UNKNOWN	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1130-E0290	ROBERTS, A., 1975	No	

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-175		UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N -E	PIHL, R., 1981	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, BIFACE
AiGw-177		UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1435-E0389	PIHL, R., 1981	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, PROJECTILE POINT TIP
AiGw-192	DORLANDO	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0910-E0110	TRIGGS, J., 1987	Yes	MID-19TH CENTURY-EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AiGw-193	SHOEMAKER	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0860-E0190	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1988	Yes	
AiGw-194	DONALDSON	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0875-E0195	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1988	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, SCRAPER
AiGw-195	ABBOT	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0960-E0210	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1988	Yes	
AiGw-196	TANANA	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N0980-E0185	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1988	Yes	
AiGw-197	REIMER 1	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0590-E9990	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1988	Yes	3 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-198	REIMER 2	UN FINDSPOT	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNU N0550-E9980	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1988	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, PROJECTILE POINT TIP
AiGw-202	SILWELL	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N -E	MAYER, POULTON AND ASS., 1989	Yes	1 ARTIFACT, FLAKE
AiGw-203	PROUDFOOT'S HOLLOW	EC HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1240-E0095	TRIGGS, J., 1989	Yes	MILL TOWN
AiGw-209	PETTIT	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1310-E0170	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	
AiGw-210	CHESTNUT	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1340-E0310	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT, NO TYPE OF ARCHAIC POINT GIVEN
AiGw-211	BASTILLE	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1385-E0330	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT TIP
AiGw-212	ROBESPIERRE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1395-E0335	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-213	DESCARTES	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1295-E0185	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-214	HAZELNUT	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1295-E0225	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	GENENSEE POINT, LESS THE TIP
AiGw-215	POTEMKIN	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N -E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-216	ACORN	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1375-E0280	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	NETTLING PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT
AiGw-217	WALNUT	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1355-E0240	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	BREWERTON PROJECTILE POINT, LESS BASE
AiGw-218	LEVAR-REID	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TNU N1410-E0240	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AiGw-219	OAKDENE	UN LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1420-E0280	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AiGw-220	BENJAMIN-SMITH	AR LITHIC SCATTER	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1145-E0195	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1992	Yes	STAGE 3, NO TYPE GIVEN FOR PROJECTILE POINT EXCEPT ARCHAIC
AiGw-221	LINE	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1130-E0220	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	BIFACE MIDSECTION
AiGw-222	EXTENSION	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1170-E0265	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	SCRAPER
AiGw-223	VISTA	UN FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1175-E0205	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT OR DRILL FRAGMENT
AiGw-224	PENINSULA	AR FINDSPOT	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1170-E0225	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	BREWERTON SIDE-NOTCHED POINT, LESS TIP AND 2 ARTIFACTS
AiGw-225	DESMOND	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1160-E0280	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	
AiGw-226	WILLIAM-SMITH	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	HOAK	30M/05, 17TPU N1180-E0190	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	
AjGt-001	ASHBRIDGE	GW/EC UNKNOWN, HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3590-E3520	SMARDZ, K., 1988	Yes	SMALL WOODLAND COMPONENT, HISTORIC SITE DATES FROM 1795
AjGt-002	LESLIEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3600-E3440	HAMALAINEN, P., 1989	Yes	EARLY TO MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY ARTIFACTS. MUST DOUBLECHECK LOCATION
AjGu-001	TADDLE CREEK	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3580-E2990	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	MAY WANT TO PLOT SUPPOSED TO BE IN FRONT OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
AjGu-002	GRENADIER POND	UN BURIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3390-E2335	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	EXCAVATED BY THE R.O.M. IN 1921
AjGu-003	BRULE GARDENS	UN BURIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3320-E2190	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	RESIDENT RECOVERED BONES, POINTS AND OTHER LITHICS
AjGu-004	DENISON	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3395-E2785	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	NO INFORMATION
AjGu-005	HUMBERCREST	UN BURIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3500-E2150	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	BONE MATERIAL HAD BEEN FOUND BY LOCAL RESIDENTS
AjGu-006	BABY POINT 1	UN BURIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3460-E2125	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	CELTS, BONES, POINTS RECOVERED BY LOCAL RESIDENTS
AjGu-007	TAIAIGON / BABY POINT 2	LW VILLAGE	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3435-E2140	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	D. BOYLE OF R.O.M. EXCAVATED IN THE 1880'S
AjGu-008	OLD MILL	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3390-E2150	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	LOCAL RESIDENT COLLECTION DISCUSSED POINTS AND CERAMICS
AjGu-009	PARKLAWN	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3340-E2145	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	LOCAL RESIDENT COLLECTION INCLUDES 15 ASSORTED LITHICS
AjGu-010	BERRY	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3215-E2100	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	LOCAL RESIDENT COLLECTION INCLUDES CERAMICS AND POINTS
AjGu-011	TREATMENT PLANT	HA UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3200-E2280	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	HISTORIC MISSISSAUGA, D. BOYLE EXCAVATED IN 1888 SITE NOW DESTROYED
AjGu-012	TORONTO ISLAND	HA UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3060-E3160	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	CHARLIE GARRAD RECORDED AS REPORTER, HISTORIC MISSISSAUGA (OJIBWAY)

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AjGu-013	FORT ROUILLE	EC HISTORIC MILITARY	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	BROWN, D., 1980	Yes	HISTORIC FORT 1750-59
AjGu-014	MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY	EC HISTORIC OTHER	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3520-E2940	BROWN, D., 1979	Yes	"TORONTO MAGNETICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY" MAY WANT TO MAP
AjGu-015	FRONT STREET	EC HISTORIC INSTITUTION	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	O'BRIEN, R., 1983	Yes	1ST PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
AjGu-016	THORNTON BLACKBURN	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	SMARDZ, K., 1985	Yes	
AjGu-017	ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL	EC BURIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	BROWN, D. AND JANUSAS, S., 1985	Yes	10 INDIVIDUALS
AjGu-018	SIR ADAM WILSON	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	DOROSZENKO, D. AND HURLEY W., 1985	Yes	SOUTHWEST CAMPUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMPUS SITE / SIR ADAM WILSON SITE
AjGu-019	MACKENZIE HOUSE	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	JANUSAS, S. AND BROWN, D., 1985	Yes	
AjGu-020	CJCL TOWER	EC HISTORIC DUMP	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	JANUSAS, S. AND BROWN, D., 1985	Yes	HISTORIC GARBAGE DUMP
AjGu-021	NAVY WARF	EC HISTORIC TRANSPORTATIO N	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS., 1986	Yes	
AjGu-022	SOUTH RYERSON SCHOOL	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	SMARDZ, K., 1986	Yes	MID 19TH CENTURY TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
AjGu-023		EC HISTORIC OTHER	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS., 1986	Yes	RETAINING WALL FOR LANDFILL RECLAIMATION
AjGu-024	FURNISS WATER WORKS WARF	EC HISTORIC TRANSPORTATIO N	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS., 1986	Yes	
AjGu-025	1894 LANDFILL	EC HISTORIC OTHER	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS., 1986	Yes	RECLAIMED LANDFILL SITE AREA DATING 1870'S - 1899
AjGu-026	FORT YORK	EC HISTORIC MILITARY	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	WEBB, C., 1993	Yes	
AjGu-027	GEORGE BROWN HOUSE	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3469-E2941	MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS., 1987	Yes	1877-PRESENT
AjGu-028	HUMBER STONE POTTERY	EC HISTORIC DUMP	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	O'BRIEN, R.,	Yes	POTTERY DUMP
AjGu-029	TRINITY-BELLWO ODS PUB ARCH PRJ	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL, HISTORIC OTHER	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	HAMALAINEN, P., 1990	Yes	TRININITY-BELLWODS PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT
AjGv-001	HARE	AR/MW CAMPSITE	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2300-E1370	RAMSDEN, P. / KONRAD, V., 1969	Yes	-3 ACRES, LAURENTIAN, GRAVE, KONRAD FORM, SITE NOT COMPLETELY DESTROYED
AjGv-002	MURPHY	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2470-E1290	STOTHERS, D. / KONRAD, V., 1969	Maybe	1-3 ACRES, NO INFO
AjGv-003	HOGSBACK	LW BURIALS	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2355-E1225	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	BURIALS REMOVED BY THE R.O.M. IN THE 40'S AND 50'S
AjGv-004	STILLMEADOW	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2325-E1280	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	RESIDENT HAS COLLECTION OF POINTS

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AjGv-005	GLENBURNY	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2410-E1325	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	SITE DESTROYED BY HURRICANE HAZEL
AjGv-006	GERENY	GW UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2375-E1380	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1968	Maybe	"CERAMICS, LITHICS, ARCHAIC?"
AjGv-007	ROBINSON	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2680-E1590	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	RESIDENT HAS COLLECTION OF POINTS
AjGv-008	ELEY	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2420-E1400	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	COLLECTION OF ELSA'S "LAURENTIAN"
AjGv-009	AVONBRIDGE	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2390-E1360	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	COLLECTION OF ELSA'S "LAURENTIAN"
AjGv-010	STAVEBANK	GW UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2320-E1330	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	COLLECTION OF ELSA'S "CERAMICS, WORKED CHERT"
AjGv-011	PORT STREET	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/15, 17TPU N2235-E1410	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	CACHE BLADE
AjGv-012	PINEWOOD TRAIL	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2445-E1360	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	
AjGv-013	FORT TORONTO	HA UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2265-E1420	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	HISTORIC MISSISSAUGA
AjGv-014	MISSISSAUGA INDIAN VILLAGE	HA UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2260-E1120	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	HISTORIC MISSISSAUGA
AjGv-015	RIVER FLAT	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2250-E1080	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	COLLECTION OF ELSA'S "LAURENTIAN"
AjGv-017	NUNAN	UN UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2380-E1280	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT, POINTS
AjGv-018	CHERRY HILL	HA HISTORIC OTHER	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2760-E1290	KRAEMER, E. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Yes	O.A.S. EXCAVATION 1972 DATE APPROX. 1807
AjGv-019	GRAVEL PIT	GW UNKNOWN	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2110-E0920	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	SURFACE COLLECTION / COLLECTION DISCARDED UNANALYSABLE SHERDS, LITHICS
AjGv-020	BABY POINT 3	AR UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/12, 17TPU N3430-E2050	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	"PRE-POTTERY LAURENTIAN ARCHAIC" R.O.M. 1886-87
AjGv-027	MARACLE	LW/HA CAMPSITE	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2340-E1170	GOULD, A., 1981	Yes	PRINCESS POINT, MISSISSIAUGA, 3/4 ACRE IN SIZE, ON THE GOLF COURSE
AjGv-030	BENARES	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2015-E1020	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1987	Yes	1857-PRESENT
AjGv-031	THFH 2	EW FINDSPOT	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2010-E1015	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1987	Yes	ADENA POINT
AjGv-032	SCOTT O'BRIEN	AR/EW/MW/LW HAMLET, CAMPSITE	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2290-E1307	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	MAJOR MIDDLE WOODLAND OCCUPATION
AjGv-039	ADAMSON ESTATE	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	PMIS	30M/12, 17TPU N2410-E1560	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	
AjGv-040	LAMBTON TAVERN	EC HISTORIC COMMERCIAL	MTOR	30M/12, 17TPU N -E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1992	Yes	
AkGs-001	SQUIRES BEACH	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5260-E5670	KONRAD, V., 1971	Maybe	LAURENTIAN ARCHAIC / KENYON FROM R.O.M. VISITED SITE IN 1950'S
AkGs-002	GANADATSETIAGON	HA VILLAGE	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5390-E5350	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	HISTORIC SENECA / R.O.M. HAS A RECORD OF THE SITE FOR 1911 ALSO KNOWN AS FRENCHMAN'S BAY SITE
AkGs-003	ROUGE RIVER 1	HA VILLAGE	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	HISTORIC SENECA, BOYLE VISITED SITE, R.O.M. HAS RECORDS,

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
							DATES TO THE 1680'S
AkGs-004	ROUGE RIVER 2	HA VILLAGE	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5070-E5140	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	HISTORIC SENECA, BOYLE IN ROBINSON, DATES TO 1680'S
AkGs-005	ROUGE HILL STABLES	HA BURIAL	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	ROSS, W.,	Yes	KENYON, W. R.O.M. EXCAVATED ONE BURIAL IN THE 1960'S THERE ARE REPORTS OF SEVERAL MORE
AkGs-007	BROWN	UN UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5320-E5600	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	2 POINTS LOOKED AT HI-LO AND LATE ARCHAIC, LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED APPROXIMATELY 50 PIECES LOST
AkGs-008	BEAD HILL	HA VILLAGE	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1986	Yes	17TH CENTURY HISTORIC SENECA, SITE HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS BEING OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
AkGs-009	FINCH	UN FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1986	Yes	1 FLAKE
AkGs-010	BELLA VISTA	LW FINDSPOT	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	1 RIMSHERD, MIDDLE ONTARIO IROQUOIS CA. 1300-1400 AD. IROQUOIAN LINEAR
AkGs-011	THE WILLIAM BROWN	EC HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	HISTORIC MILL
AkGs-012	ROUGE TRAIL	GW FINDSPOT	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1988	Yes	2 SHERDS
AkGs-013	NATRAIL	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	BURGAR, B., 1991	Yes	NO # OF ARTIFACTS
AkGs-014	CONDTRAIL	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	BURGAR, B., 1991	Yes	10 ARTIFACTS
AkGs-015	HARRIER	UN UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	BURGAR, B., 1991	Yes	HEARTH FEATURE, UNSPECIFIED ARTIFACTS, 3 DISTINCT ACTIVITY AREAS.
AkGs-016		EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5450-E5000	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1993	Yes	1830-1870
AkGt-004	HELLIWELL	AR CAMPSITE	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N4900-E4680	KENYON, W. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Yes	EXCAVATED IN THE 50'S BY THE R.O.M. CONSIDERED LAURENTIAN ARCHAIC
AkGt-007	MIDLAND	UN BURIALS	MSCA	30M/11, 17TPU N4010-E4150	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	FIVE BURIALS WERE EXCAVATED IN 1896-97 BY BOYLE A.A.R.O. 1896-7 PP 46-47 OTHER REF.
AkGt-014	BROOKES	UN VILLAGE	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N5030-E4410	BOYLE, D. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	
AkGt-015	HEINZE	UN UNKNOWN	MSCA	30M/11, 17TPU N4310-E4120	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	NO INFORMATION ON FORM
AkGt-018	LITTLE'S ROAD	GW FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N5260-E4425	ROSS, W., 1973	Yes	A FEW SMALL SHERDS WERE RECOVERED
AkGt-019	MALVERN	UN BURIAL	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N5260-E4430	ROSS, W., 1973	No	RESIDENTS REPORT A BURIAL WAS RECOVERED, RESEARCHER COULD NOT LOCATE ANY EVIDENCE
AkGt-032	AYRE POINT	UN UNKNOWN	MSCA	30M/11, 17TPU N4220-E4315	KAPCHES, M., 1987	No	LOCAL COLLECTION LOOKED AT, INCLUDES ARCHAIC POINTS AND IROQUOIAN CERAMICS NOT CERTAIN OF LOCATION OF CERAMICS
AkGt-034	JACQUES 1	LW/EC CAMPSITE, HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	MIDDLE IROQUOIAN CABIN SITE AND HISTORIC HOMESTEAD 1830'S - 1870'S
AkGt-035	JACQUES 2	UN FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	1 FLAKE

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AkGt-036	O'SULLIVAN	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL, HISTORIC COMMERCIAL	MSCA	30M/11, 17TPU N3730-E3690	SMARDZ, K., 1987	Yes	HISTORIC, HOMESTEAD AND COMMERCIAL INN DATES TO C. 1850 TO PRESENT
AkGt-037	MCCOWAN	UN UNKNOWN	MSCA	30M/11, 17TPU N4285-E4240	KAPCHES, M.,	No	BASED ON LOCAL RESIDENT'S COLLECTION. PHOTOGRAPH OF COLLECTION FM 2 SITES INCLUDES ARCHAIC POINTS & CERAMICS.
AkGt-038	NASH	UN LITHIC SCATTER	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	ENDSCRAPER AND 3 OTHER LITHICS
AkGt-039	DAVID MILNE 1	UN FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	2 FLAKES
AkGt-040	DAVID MILNE 2	UN LITHIC SCATTER	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	TWO ENDSCRAPERS AND 6 FLAKES
AkGt-041	MILNE	LW VILLAGE	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	MIDDLE ONTARIO IROQUOIAN CA 1300-1400 AD., MAY RELATE TO HAMLIN SITE 500 M. NORTH
AkGt-042	J. BEER	AR FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT, INDETERMINATE ARCHAIC
AkGt-043	DAVID MILNE 3	UN FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	1 ARTIFACT
AkGt-044	DAVID MILNE 4	UN FINDSPOT	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	1 FLAKE
AkGt-045	KIRKHAM'S	EC HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N5250-E4665	POULTON, D., 1987	Yes	HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX 1850-1870
AkGt-046	MILNE'S FOREST	UN BURIAL	MSCA	30M/14, 17TPU N5430-E4530	POULTON, D., 1987	No	BURIAL REPORTED, RESEARCHER DID NOT LOCATE ANY EVIDENCE
AkGu-001	WITHROW	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3630-E3280	KONRAD, V., 1971	Yes	A.A.R.O. 1888 P.35 AND THE TORONTO TELEGRAM JUNE 28, 1886, D. BOYLE
AkGu-005	CASTLE FRANK	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3660-E3180	KONRAD, V., 1971	No	CHARLIE GARRAD MAY HAVE INFO
AkGu-007	DON VALLEY BRICK WORKS	UN UNKNOWN	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N3840-E3170	KONRAD, V., 1971	Maybe	R.O.M. HAS COLLECTION
AkGu-040	TODMORDEN MILLS	EC HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL	MTOR	30M/11, 17TPU N -E	FRANKLING, W., 1988	Yes	1794 - PRESENT, HISTORIC MILL COMPLEX BREWING, DISTILLING, SAW AND GRIST MILLING
AkGw-056		AR LITHIC SCATTER	HBUR	30M/05, 17TNT N9660-E9660	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	LAMOKA PROJECTILE POINT
AlGm-001	BAYNE	UN UNKNOWN	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7190-E2730	BAYNE, J., 1983	No	COLLECTION CONSISTS OF 1 PROJECTILE POINT
AlGm-002	COBURG	LW VILLAGE	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7350-E2940	ROSS, W., 1974	Yes	1500 AD.? SIZE APPROX 10 ACRES, LALONDE HIGH COLLARED CERAMICS
AlGm-003	GREER SANDBANKS	LW BURIAL	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7360-E2930	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	TRENT UNIVERSITY SURFACE COLLECTION 1974/JOHNSON, R.O.M. EXCAVATED 1968?
AlGm-006	BARNUM HOUSE	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	NHAL	30M/16, 17TQU N -E	DOROSZENKO, D., 1987	Yes	
AlGm-007	BARNUM HOMESTEAD	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	NHAL	30M/16, 17TQU N -E	WARRICK, G., 1982	Yes	CONFUSION ABOUT THE NAMES HOMESTEAD AND MILL SITE
AlGn-001	MOORE	UN UNKNOWN	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7260-E2460	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF ONE ADZE

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGn-002	DON LANG	UN UNKNOWN	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7250-E1910	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF 1 AMULET
AlGn-003	LANG	UN UNKNOWN	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7350-E1870	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF 2 STONE ADZES
AlGn-005	MONK	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7020-E1570	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED, CONSISTS OF 2 SIDE-NOTCHED POINTS
AlGn-006	CLARKE	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7020-E1580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF ONE PROJECTILE POINT
AlGn-008		UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7180-E1720	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED, CONSISTS OF SEVERAL POINTS
AlGn-009		UN UNKNOWN	EAME	30M/16, 17TQU N7310-E1900	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF SEVERAL POINTS
AlGn-010		UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7120-E1410	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF SEVERAL POINTS
AlGn-013	THOMEY	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7350-E1660	MCKILLOP, H. AND JACKSON L., 1986	Yes	LOOKED AT LOCAL COLLECTION CONSISTING OF 4 POINTS, FIELD COLLECTED 1 FLAKE
AlGn-016	WARREN	AR LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7350-E1620	MCKILLOP, H. AND JACKSON L., 1986	Yes	DIAGNOSTIC OTTER CREEK PROJECTILE POINT, POINT MIDSECTION AND DEBITAGE
AlGn-017	MACKLIN	AR/EC FINDSPOT	NHAM	30M/16, 17TQU N7270-E2670	NORTHEASTERN ARCH. ASS., 1987	Yes	PROBABLE GROUND SLATE POINT MID-SECTION AND SCATTERED HISTORIC 19 AND 20TH CENTURY DEBRIS
AlGn-018	BOUGHEN	AR/LW UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7400-E1740	JACKSON, L., 1987	Maybe	OBSERVED LOCAL COLLECTION ARCHAIC AXE, LATE ARCHAIC POINT BASE, LATE WOODLAND PROJECTILE POINT
AlGo-001	BEE	AR LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6650-E0830	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Maybe	MAY HAVE OTHER COMPONENTS, LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED, TRENT AND R.O.M. HAVE COLLECTIONS
AlGo-003		AR FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6830-E0830	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 SCRAPER AND 1 NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINT
AlGo-004	PAYNE	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/16, 17TQU N6850-E0130	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT COLLECTION DISCUSSED 1 STONE ADZE
AlGo-005	OTTY POINT	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6800-E1300	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES SEVERAL PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGo-006	NICHOLS 1	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7010-E1250	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGo-008	SKULLTHORPE	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6780-E1120	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION LOST
AlGo-009	REEVE	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6780-E1080	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGo-010	CURTIS	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N7130-E1150	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGo-011	HARRY AUSTIN	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6700-E0880	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGo-012	NICHOLS 2	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6750-E1000	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES SEVERAL POINTS, DON'T KNOW IF HE LOOKED AT IT
AlGo-013	PORT BRITAIN	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6720-E1010	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT CLAIMS THIS WAS AN INDIAN CAMP AND FISHING SPOT IN HISTORIC TIMES
AlGo-014	LAZIER	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6720-E0850	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION OF 2 POINTS LOST

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGo-015	ROBY	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/16, 17TQU N6870-E0620	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION LOST
AlGo-018	NICHOLS 2	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/16, 17TQU N6670-E0440	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION CONSISTS OF 1 PROJECTILE POINT
AlGo-019	WEBSTER	UN UNKNOWN	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6700-E0560	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF STONE ADZE
AlGo-020	SAVERY	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/16, 17TQU N6770-E0260	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED INCLUDED CERAMICS
AlGo-025	ALFRED BROWN	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/16, 17TQU N6340-E0190	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED NUMEROUS POINTS AND AXES WERE FOUND
AlGo-028	LAING	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/16, 17TQU N6800-E0060	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CERAMICS, LITHICS, ETC. FOUND BY THE CHICKENS SCRATCHING!
AlGo-029	AUDA	LW VILLAGE	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6840-E0780	KAPCHES, M. AND ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	CA. 700 A.D.
AlGo-031		UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6860-E0850	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	7 FLAKES
AlGo-032		UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6850-E0860	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	SCRAPER, BLADE TIP, AND 5 FLAKES
AlGo-032		UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6850-E0860	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	SCRAPER, BLADE TIP, 5 FLAKES
AlGo-033		UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6870-E0860	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 ENDSCRAPER
AlGo-033		UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6870-E0860	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	1 SCRAPER
AlGo-034	ENL # 500W	AR LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6850-E0790	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	600 ARTIFACTS, BREWERTON SIDE-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGo-035		AR LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6860-E0790	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	600 ARTIFACTS, OTTER CREEK PROJECTILE POINT
AlGo-036	ENL # 502	PI LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6860-E0740	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	HI-LO PROJECTILE POINT AND SEVERAL LITHICS
AlGo-037		UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6790-E0850	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 UTILIZED FLAKE AND 2 OTHER FLAKES
AlGo-038		PI LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6830-E0820	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	FLUTED PROJECTILE POINT PREFORM AND 12 OTHER LITHICS
AlGo-039		UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6840-E0790	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 DEBITAGE AND 1 STONE AXE
AlGo-040	ELDORADO	GW CAMPSITE	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6910-E0810	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	70 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING CERAMICS AND LITHICS
AlGo-041		UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6910-E0820	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	11 ARTIFACTS, NO DIAGNOSTICS
AlGo-042		UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6890-E0840	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGo-043		UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6810-E0840	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGo-044	ENL # 505	UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6860-E0760	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	8 ARTIFACTS, NO DIAGNOSTICS
AlGo-045	ENL # 504	UN FINDSPOT	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6850-E0740	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	2 FLAKES

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGo-046		UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TPU N6800-E1270	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	<10 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING A KNIFE BLADE FRAGMENT
AlGo-047		UN LITHIC SCATTER	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6810-E0930	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	4 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING A POINT TIP
AlGo-050	HIBOU	LW VILLAGE	NHOP	30M/16, 17TQU N6810-E0740	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1992	Yes	MIDDLE IROQUOIAN
AlGp-008	PEARCE	UN BURIAL	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6330-E9260	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT REPORTS FINDING BURIAL
AlGp-009	LOVKIN	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6380-E9140	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION OF RESIDENT DISCUSSED, COLLECTION LOST
AlGp-010	FENNELL	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6295-E9330	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGp-012	BILL LAKE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6480-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES MANY PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-013	LAKE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6330-E9560	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES MANY PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-014	RAILROAD	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6370-E9560	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES MANY PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-015	ORCHARD	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6330-E9670	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED, FIELDWORK RESULTED IN FINDING 1 FLAKE
AlGp-016	C.P.	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6480-E9570	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGp-017	TOMATO	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6540-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED INCLUDES MANY PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-018	SCOTT FENNELL	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6300-E9430	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF LOCAL RESIDENT INCLUDES 3 STONE NETSINKERS
AlGp-019	ROBERT STEPHENSON	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6530-E9590	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES SEVERAL PROJECTILE POINTS AND LITHICS "PROBABLE HI-LO AND ARCHAIC"
AlGp-020	MORT LAKE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6560-E9550	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGp-021	GRAHAM	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6500-E9240	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGp-023	FARN COMB	UN BURIAL	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6330-E9530	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT REPORTS LOCATING BURIAL
AlGp-024	JOSE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6370-E9500	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED
AlGp-025	HOUSE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6600-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED INCLUDED STONE AXE OR ADZE
AlGp-026	CARVETH	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6320-E9450	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED INCLUDES MANY PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-027	CLARK	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6470-E9460	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES SEVERAL PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-028	LEWIS CLARK	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6450-E9520	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES SEVERAL PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-029	MAPLE TREE	UN BURIAL	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6370-E9470	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT REPORTS BURIAL BEING LOCATED
AlGp-031	NEWCASTLE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6540-E9360	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED INCLUDES MANY PROJECTILE POINTS

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGp-032	ROLAND	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6320-E8950	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION LOST, DID INCLUDE SEVERAL PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGp-035	RAY STAPLETON	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6940-E9880	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION INCLUDES 5 STONE AXES AND ADZES
AlGp-037	BILL LAKE 12	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6440-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT, 1 POINT FRAGMENT, 1 FLAKE
AlGp-038	BILL LAKE 13	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6430-E9610	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS PIECES" COLLECTION INCLUDES 1 CORNER NOTCHED POINT AND 5 FLAKES
AlGp-039	BILL LAKE 15	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6370-E9640	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 SCRAPER AND 6 FLAKES
AlGp-040	BILL LAKE 16	AR FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6340-E9640	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT BASE AND 2 FLAKES
AlGp-041	BILL LAKE 101	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6370-E9670	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	3 FLAKES
AlGp-042	BILL LAKE 14	PI LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6380-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 QUARTZ FLUTED PROJECTILE POINT AND 3 FLAKES
AlGp-043	BILL LAKE 9	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6480-E9610	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 LANCELOTE POINT, 1 SIDE NOTCHED POINT, 16 FLAKES
AlGp-044	BILL LAKE 10	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6500-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	11 FLAKES
AlGp-045		LW FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6530-E9230	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 LATE WOODLAND POINT, 1 FLAKESCRAPER AND 1 FLAKE
AlGp-046		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6390-E9300	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT
AlGp-047		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6320-E9380	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	BIFACIAL SCRAPER AND 5 FLAKES
AlGp-048		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6380-E9320	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT, BIFACIAL PREFORM AND DEBITAGE
AlGp-049		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6350-E9300	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT, UTILIZED FLAKE, AND PEBBLE
AlGp-050		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6380-E9290	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	35 ARTIFACTS INCLUDING PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENTS
AlGp-051		UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6420-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	NO INFORMATION CONCERNING ARTIFACTS
AlGp-052		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6430-E9620	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	UNIFACIAL SCRAPER AND BIFACE FRAGMENT
AlGp-053		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6390-E9630	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	8 ARTIFACTS
AlGp-054		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6390-E9560	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	6 ARTIFACTS
AlGp-055		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6400-E9520	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT
AlGp-056		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6410-E9540	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	CELT FRAGMENT AND A FLAKE
AlGp-057		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6410-E9580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	UTILIZED FLAKE AND FLAKE
AlGp-058		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6480-E9590	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	UNIFACIAL FLAKE SCRAPER AND FLAKE

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGp-059	TEFT	AR FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6950-E9910	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1980	Yes	1 LATE ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT
AlGp-060	MORGAN'S CORNERS	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	WARRICK, G., 1990	Yes	3 PIECES OF CHERT DEBITAGE
AlGp-063	STARBOARD	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6325-E9400	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	CELT FRAGMENT
AlGp-064	NEWCASTLE	AR FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6325-E9345	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	BREWERTON-LIKE PROJECTILE POINT
AlGp-065	SPINNAKER	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6290-E9370	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	No	1 PROJECTILE POINT BASE
AlGp-066	JIB	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6320-E9390	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	4 ARTIFACTS NO DIAGNOSTICS
AlGq-001	SHORT	PI/AR/GW LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6265-E8720	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	BOWMANVILLE MUSEUM COLLECTION INCLUDES DIAGNOSTICS, A.S.I.'S WORK DID NOT RECOVER DIAGNOSTICS
AlGq-002	CARRUTHERS 1	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6210-E8690	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	PROBLEM WITH LOCATION TWO SETS OF CO-ORDINATES GIVEN
AlGq-003	CARRUTHERS 2	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6230-E8630	ROBERTS, A., 1979	Yes	
AlGq-004	BRIDGES	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6230-E8590	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Maybe	PHOTOGRAPHED A LOCAL RESIDENTS COLLECTION, FORM STATES SITE OBSERVED MARCH 1978
AlGq-006	PURDY 2	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6250-E8530	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT
AlGq-008	PICKERING	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6430-E8550	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	FORM INDICATES PROBABLE PICKERING HOWEVER IT DOESN'T APPEAR THE RESEARCHER LOOKED AT A COLLECTION
AlGq-009	TABB	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6430-E8540	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION AT MUSEUM
AlGq-010	TABB 2	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6350-E8500	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION AT MUSEUM
AlGq-011	MIDDLE	AR CAMPSITE	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6230-E8645	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1991	Yes	IDDLE ARCHAIC DATING TO CA. 2500-3500 B.C. CORNER NOTCHED BREWERTON POINT
AlGq-012	PUMP STATION	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6080-E8600	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	FINDSPOT OF A POINT BY A LOCAL RESIDENT
AlGq-013	ST. MARY'S CEMENT	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6080-E8490	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT INCLUDES NUMEROUS STONE AXES AND ADZES
AlGq-015	ALLEN	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6130-E8540	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF LOCAL RESIDENT LOST AT MUSEUM
AlGq-016	NORMAN BROWN	UN BURIAL	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6100-E8580	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENTS REPORT THAT A BURIAL WAS LOCATED, NOT FIELD CHECKED
AlGq-017	OSBURNE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6080-E7940	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	INDSPOT OF LOCAL RESIDENT OF 1 LARGE PROJECTILE POINT DON'T KNOW IF LOOKED AT
AlGq-018	ROBERTSON	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6100-E7940	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	RESIDENT COLLECTED POTTERY AND POINTS WHILE GARDENING
AlGq-019	SCHLALT	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6140-E8130	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	FINDSPOT OF LOCAL RESIDENT OF 1 PROJECTILE POINT REFERRED TO AS ARCHAIC

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGq-020	KOWAL	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6240-E8230	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AlGq-021	CLARANCE FARWELL	UN BURIAL	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6220-E7500	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT REPORTS A BURIAL AND OTHER MATERIAL ONLY 1 PROJECTILE POINT REMAINS
AlGq-022	ELGIN FARWELL	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6170-E7530	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF LOCAL RESIDENT INCLUDES PROJECTILE POINTS AND SCRAPERS
AlGq-023	GIFFORD	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6070-E7470	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL RESIDENT FOUND ARTIFACTS
AlGq-025	HAROLD STEVENS	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6330-E8420	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT INCLUDES A HI-LO POINT AND OTHER POINTS, FIELDWORK RESULTED IN 2 FLAKES
AlGq-026	SAM BROWN	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6200-E7540	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF LOCAL RESIDENT LOST
AlGq-029	SCOTT	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6270-E7420	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	LOCAL COLLECTION DISCUSSED CONSISTS OF ONE LARGE LANCELOTE POINT
AlGq-030	BICKELL	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6270-E7640	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST
AlGq-031	COURTICE	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6010-E7950	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT
AlGq-032	PENFOUND	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6260-E7680	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT DISCUSSED
AlGq-033	PURDY 1	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6500-E8590	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT DISCUSSED, SAME NAME AS EARLIER SITE
AlGq-036		UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N5970-E8370	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF LOCAL RESIDENT DISCUSSED
AlGq-039	ROBINSON	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6210-E7570	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF LOCAL RESIDENT DISCUSSED
AlGq-042	ABERNETHY	UN UNKNOWN	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N5980-E8330	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT DISCUSSED
AlGq-047	CARRUTHERS 3	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6290-E8730	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	4 LITHICS
AlGq-048	CARRUTHERS	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6240-E8650	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	COLLECTION INCLUDES PROJECTILE POINT, SCRAPER AND OTHER LITHICS
AlGq-049	HAROLD STEVENS 2	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6340-E8430	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT AND 2 FLAKES
AlGq-050	HAROLD STEVENS 3	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6330-E8430	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	BIFACE AND A SCRAPER
AlGq-051		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6160-E8290	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	SCRAPER
AlGq-052		UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N6500-E8670	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	BIFACE AND A FLAKE
AlGq-055	SOPER CREEK	UN FINDSPOT	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1990	Yes	RETOUCHED FLAKE
AlGq-056	DARCH FARMSTEAD	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL, HISTORIC INSTITUTION	DNEW	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1990	Yes	HISTORIC INSTITUTIONAL DATING TO 20TH CENTURY AND 19TH CENTURY HOMESTEAD
AlGr-004	WILLIAMSON	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6050-E7400	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT LOST, PURPORTED PIPE

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGr-006	WALTER HURON SITE 1	PI UNKNOWN	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	HI-LO PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGr-007	WALTER HURON SITE 2	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	PEARCE, R., 1983	Yes	ONE LARGE QUARTZITE ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT, SITE LOCATION NOW EXTENDS TO 6885 5965, PARTIALLY DESTROYED
AlGr-008	GENERAL MOTORS	UN UNKNOWN	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N5950-E7110	ROBERTS, A., 1978	No	"SEVERAL SMALL POINTS (PROBABLY WOODLAND)" NOT CLEAR WHETHER OR NOT ROBERTS SAW THESE POINTS
AlGr-012	GLENWAY 1	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	PEARCE, R., 1983	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGr-013	GLENWAY 2	UN FINDSPOT	DOSH	30M/15, 17TPU N6018-E6940	PEARCE, R., 1984	Yes	3 FLAKES
AlGr-014	WEST WHITBY TOWNLINE 26	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5740-E6370	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 SERRATED PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT AND 18 CHERT FLAKES
AlGr-015	WEST WHITBY TOWNLINE 28	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5780-E6300	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	ARTIFACTS INCLUDE PROJECTILE TIP FRAGMENT
AlGr-016	WEST WHITBY TOWNLINE 29	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5660-E6400	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT BASE IDENTIFIED AS ARCHAIC
AlGr-017	WEST WHITBY TOWNLINE 20	AR FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5700-E6320	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	"PROBABLE ARCHAIC" PROJECTILE POINT AND 2 FLAKES
AlGr-018	WEST WHITBY TOWNLINE 19	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5740-E6270	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGr-019	WHITBY TOWNLINE 31	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5620-E6320	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGr-020	WHITBY TOWNLINE 32	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5630-E6330	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	2 FLAKES
AlGr-021	WHITBY TOWNLINE 25	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5730-E6340	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT AND 1 FLAKE
AlGr-022	WHITBY TOWNLINE 22	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5550-E6340	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT TIP AND OTHER ARTIFACTS
AlGr-023	WHITBY TOWNLINE 21	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5690-E6310	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	"PROBABLE ARCHAIC" 2 PROJECTILE POINTS AND 2 SHATTER
AlGr-024	WHITBY TOWNLINE 23	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5660-E6300	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	"PROBABLE ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT WAS STOLEN IN THE FIELD, PRESUMABLY BY A TRACTOR DRIVER"
AlGr-025	WEST WHITBY 27	GW CAMPSITE	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5720-E6370	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	"48 LITHIC ARTIFACTS MOSTLY DEBITAGE, PROBABLE WOODLAND ACCORDING TO ROBERTS, ..SWAYZE"
AlGr-026	WEST WHITBY TOWNLINE 33	PI/AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5660-E6240	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	HI-LO AND ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINTS
AlGr-027		UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5540-E6320	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 UTILIZED FLAKE
AlGr-028		UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5540-E6310	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT AND UTILZED FLAKE, NO SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE POINT
AlGr-029		UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5730-E6310	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	BIFACIAL BLADE TIP
AlGr-030		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5720-E6310	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	2 PROJECTILE POINTS, GORGET, AND OTHER LITHIC ARTIFACTS

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGr-031		AR FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5720-E6270	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	1 RESHARPENED PROJECTILE POINT AND UTILIZED FLAKE
AlGr-032		AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5720-E6280	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	2 PROJECTILE POINTS AND OTHER LITHIC ARTIFACTS
AlGr-033		PI/AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5640-E6290	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINTS, 1 LANCEOLATE (HI-LO) AND 1 BIFURCATE BASE AND OTHER LITHIC ARTIFACTS
AlGr-034		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5640-E6370	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS
AlGr-035		UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5660-E6370	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT BASE, POINT TIP, AND FLAKE
AlGr-036		AR FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5630-E6310	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT,"PROBABLE LATE ARCHAIC" , BIFACE AND CHERT FRAGMENT
AlGr-037		UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5580-E6330	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	SCRAPER
AlGr-038		UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5580-E6340	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT, BONE, AND 3 FLAKES
AlGr-039		AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5630-E6390	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	4 PROJECTILE POINTS AND 2 FLAKES "LATE ARCHAIC"
AlGr-040	LAGOON	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5670-E6340	ROBERTS, A., 1978	Yes	PROJECTILE POINT, AND 10 OTHER LITHIC ARTIFACTS
AlGr-042	LYNDE HOUSE	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL, HISTORIC COMMERCIAL	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	BROWN, D., 1988	Yes	ALSO RECORDED AS A TAVERN
AlGr-043	LASCO EAST	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5680-E6860	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1988	Yes	3 LITHICS
AlGr-044	LASCO WEST	AR/EC FINDSPOT, HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5700-E6830	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1988	Yes	BROADPOINT BLADE PROJECTILE POINT "PROBABLY ARCHAIC"
AlGr-045		EC HISTORIC OTHER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	PEARCE, R., 1988	Yes	5 LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM TEST PITS ON WHITBY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL GROUNDS
AlGr-046		UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/15, 17TPU N -E	PEARCE, R., 1989	Yes	UTILIZED FLAKE
AlGr-047	LYNDE SHORES EAST 1	AR/MW/LW LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5735-E6412	NISBET, R., 1989	Yes	BROKEN PROJECTILE POINTS & OTHER LITHICS. ASI Rpt name = Little Gull, includes poss Arch pt, Lt Wdlnd pt base, ceramic
AlGr-048	LYNDE SHORES EAST 2	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5725-E6405	NISBET, R., 1989	Yes	BROKEN PROJECTILE POINTS AND OTHER LITHICS. ASI report name = White Pelican, includes Brewerton Cr Notched pts
AlGr-049	LYNDE SHORES EAST 3	LW LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5714-E6416	NISBET, R., 1989	Yes	BROKEN PROJECTILE POINTS AND OTHER LITHICS. ASI report name = Loon Site, includes Late Woodland proj pt
AlGr-050	LYNDE SHORES EAST 4	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5702-E6432	NISBET, R., 1989	Yes	BROKEN PROJECTILE POINTS AND OTHER LITHICS. ASI report name = Gadwall, includes 2 flakes

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGr-051	LYNDE SHORES EAST 5	AR LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5698-E6452	NISBET, R., 1989	Yes	BROKEN PROJECTILE POINTS AND OTHER LITHICS. ASI report name = Night Heron, includes Innes pt
AlGr-052	LYNDE SHORES EAST 6	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5692-E6462	NISBET, R., 1989	Yes	BROKEN PROJECTILE POINTS AND OTHER LITHICS. ASI report name = Black Tern, includes biface tip & 3 chert flakes
AlGr-053	TRUMPETER SWAN	AR FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5710-E6420	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	STONE GOUGE
AlGr-054	HARRIER	LW FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5720-E6440	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	800 A.D. TRIANGULAR POINT
AlGr-055	HARLEQUIN	UN FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5765-E6440	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	BIFACE AND A WEDGE
AlGr-056	DUNLIN	AR FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5760-E6425	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	BREWERTON CORNER-NOTCHED
AlGr-057	KINGFISHER	EW FINDSPOT	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5725-E6435	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	POSSIBLE MEADOWOOD CACHE BLADE
AlGr-058	ROBIN	EC HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL	DWHI	30M/15, 17TPU N5795-E6430	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., 1990	Yes	
AlGs-001	MILLER	GW VILLAGE	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5875-E5350	KENYON, W. / KONRAD, V., 1972	Yes	R.O.M. EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED IN 1959
AlGs-003	A. BUNKER	UN UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5650-E5105	KONRAD, V., 1972	No	COLLECTION OF RESIDENT "LAURENTIAN ARCHAIC"
AlGs-006	CHERRYWOOD	GW UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5580-E4880	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	SURFACE COLLECTION, DISCARDED UNANALYSABLE SHERDS
AlGs-013	GARLAND OSSUARY	LW BURIALS	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5837-E5010	KONRAD, V., 1972	Yes	J.V. WRIGHT
AlGs-014	DECKERS HILL	GW UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5860-E5260	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	SURFACE COLLECTION, DISCARDED UNANALYSABLE SHERDS
AlGs-015	DIXIE	GW UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5780-E5090	KONRAD, V., 1972	Maybe	SURFACE COLLECTION, DISCARDED UNANALYSABLE SHERDS
AlGs-024	GATES BURIAL	UN UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5510-E4870	ROSS, W., 1973	No	LOCAL RESIDENT STATED BONES WERE FOUND
AlGs-025	GATES	UN UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5530-E4880	ROSS, W., 1973	No	LOCAL RESIDENT HAD SENT ONE POINT TO THE R.O.M.
AlGs-026	LARGE CUT	UN UNKNOWN	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5540-E4950	ROSS, W., 1973	No	LOCAL RESIDENT STATED ONE BURIAL WAS RECOVERED WHEN BUILDING RAILWAY
AlGs-028	RACETRACK	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5480-E4930	ROSS, W., 1973	Yes	1 SCRAPER, 4 FLAKES
AlGs-104	GINGER	LW VILLAGE	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5940-E5240	SPITTAL, D., 1978	Yes	PICKERING PHASE
AlGs-106	PIDACA	UN FINDSPOT	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5820-E5260	SPITTAL, D., 1978	Yes	2 FLAKES
AlGs-107	MAWSON	GW CAMPSITE	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5920-E5160	SPITTAL, D., 1978	Yes	5 SHERDS
AlGs-108	RAMAGE	UN FINDSPOT	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5810-E5310	SPITTAL, D., 1978	Yes	2 FLAKES
AlGs-110	ELMDALE MILL	EC HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASS., 1985	Yes	HISTORIC MILL AND OUTBUILDINGS

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGs-114		UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N5645-E5630	PEARCE, R., 1989	Yes	3 FLAKES
AlGs-115	RUNNYMEDE 1	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	3 FLAKES AND 1 HISTORIC WHITE CERAMIC SHERD
AlGs-116	RUNNYMEDE 2	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 RETOUCHED FLAKE
AlGs-117	RUNNYMEDE 3	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	NO DIAGNOSTICS 11 LITHICS..
AlGs-118	RUNNYMEDE 4	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-119	RUNNYMEDE 5	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-120	RUNNYMEDE 6	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT BLADE
AlGs-121	RUNNYMEDE 7	PI FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N5860-E5545	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 HI-LO PROJECTILE POINT
AlGs-122	RUNNYMEDE 8	AR FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 LATE ARCHAIC SIDE-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINT AND A FLAKE
AlGs-123	RUNNYMEDE 9	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N5849-E5543	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 LARGE BIFACE FRAGMENT
AlGs-124	RUNNYMEDE 10	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N5846-E5542	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-125	RUNNYMEDE 11	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 END SCRAPER
AlGs-126	RUNNYMEDE 12	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 SIDE SCRAPER
AlGs-127	RUNNYMEDE 13	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	9 FLAKES AND 1 BIFACE TIP FRAGMENT
AlGs-128	RUNNYMEDE 14	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	3 FLAKES
AlGs-129	RUNNYMEDE 15	UN LITHIC SCATTER	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	6 FLAKES
AlGs-130	BODDY 1	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	ADZE
AlGs-131	BODDY 2	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-132	BODDY 3	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT UNTYPED
AlGs-133	BODDY 4	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1981	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-134	BODDY 5	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 SCRAPER

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
AlGs-135	BODDY 6	AR FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1"INNIS" LIKE PROJECTILE POINT
AlGs-136	BODDY 7	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 PROJECTILE POINT TIP FRAGMENT
AlGs-137	BODDY 8	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-138	BODDY 9	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-139	MO 1	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-140	MO 2	UN FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N -E	YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SER., 1991	Yes	1 FLAKE
AlGs-141	HOLLINGER	AR FINDSPOT	DPIC	30M/14, 17TPU N5640-E4960	MACDONALD, J., 1992	Yes	1 LATE ARCHAIC NARROW POINT /SMALL POINT LESS BASE
AlGs-142		AR FINDSPOT	DAJA	30M/14, 17TPU N5870-E5860	JANUSAS, S., 1993	Yes	1 BREWERTON SIDE-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINT
BaGj-001	KETTLE BURIAL	UN UNKNOWN	NMUR	31C/04, 18TTD N8100-E9330	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	LOCAL RESIDENT REPORTED A BURIAL FOUND WITH HEAD IN A BRONZE KETTLE AND A TOMAHAWK
BaGj-002	LATTOUR	GW UNKNOWN	NMUR	31C/04, 18TTD N8110-E9280	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	CERAMICS IN A COLLECTION AT TRENT UNIVERSITY WITH DENTATE AND CORD MARKS
BaGj-003	SUGAR POINT	UN UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N7590-E9420	SWAYZE, K., 1976	Maybe	R.O.M. HAS RECORDS FROM 1922 AND COLLECTION OF 5 ADZES AND 4 STRINGS OF BEADS
BaGj-004	BALD HEAD ISLAND	LW UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N7580-E9060	SWAYZE, K., 1976	Maybe	R.O.M. HAS COLLECTION INCLUDING GLASS BEADS, BRASS RINGS, PURPORTED BURIAL GROUND, NEVER BEEN FIELD CHECKED?
BaGj-005	SMOKE POINT	AR/MW/LW UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N7680-E9270	SWAYZE, K., 1976	Maybe	R.O.M. COLLECTION INCLUDES IRON AXES, BRASS POTS, BIRDSTONES, SLATE ARROWHEADS, CERAMICS MIDDLE AND LATE WOODLAND
BaGj-006	BAKER ISLAND	MW UNKNOWN	ASID	31C/04, 18TTD N8600-E9770	SWAYZE, K., 1976	Maybe	RITCHIE 1949 STATES SMALL MIDDLE WOODLAND CAMPSITE, MERRILL 1915
BaGj-007	INDIAN ISLAND	AR/EW/MW CAMPSITE, UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N8310-E9430	SWAYZE, K., 1976	Maybe	R.O.M. A.A.R.O.1922, RITCHIE 1948 M. WOODLAND, MERRILL STATES SITE OF INDIAN BATTLE BTWN MISS. AND TYENDINAGANS, BIRDST.
BaGj-008	GARDENVILLE	UN UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N7770-E9277	SWAYZE, K., 1976	Maybe	R.O.M. CHADD COLLECTION INCLUDES STONE GOUGES A.A.R.O.1922
BaGj-009	DEAD CREEK	UN UNKNOWN	NMUR	31C/04, 18TTD N8140-E9130	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	LOCAL RESIDENT DESCRIBED SITE, NO COLLECTIONS ARE KNOWN
BaGj-010	CARRYING PLACE	UN UNKNOWN	NMUR	31C/04, 18TTD N8040-E9210	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	LOCAL RESIDENT DESCRIBED SITE, NO COLLECTION ARE KNOWN
BaGj-011	THIRD CONCESSION	UN UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N7690-E9720	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	LOCAL RESIDENT DECSRIBED SITE, COLLECTION LOST, CONTAINED SUSQUEHANNA POINTS AND VINETTE 1 CERAMICS
BaGj-012	CONSECON STATION	UN UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N7570-E9695	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	R.O.M. CHADD COLLECTION CONTAINS 3 ADZES, A.A.R.O. 1922

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Project, Archaeological Site Database
Listing of Sites by Borden Number

Borden Number	Site Name	Period Code & Site Type	Locn Code	Map, Grid Ref & Coordinates	Researcher & Year	Field Confrm	Analyst Remarks
BaGj-013		UN UNKNOWN	EHAM	31C/04, 18TTD N8010-E9780	SWAYZE, K., 1976	No	R.O.M. CHADD COLLECTION ONLY LITHICS, NO DIAGNOSTICS DISCUSSED, A.A.R.O 1922
BaGj-014	CEDARVALE EAST WRECK	EC HISTORIC SHIPWRECK	NMUR	31C/04, 18TTD N7710-E8750	MULLINGS, K., 1984	Yes	MERCHANT TRADING VESSEL
BaGk-002	BREEZE	LW UNKNOWN	NBRI	31C/04, 18TTD N8230-E8460	KIDD, K.E., 1968	Maybe	PICKERING IS INDICATED ON THE FORM, THERE IS A COLLECTION AT TRENT UNIVERSITY

APPENDIX B

WATERFRONT REGENERATION TRUST

INVENTORY OF BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

Hamilton

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
HBUR-001	903	1931	PLAINS RD	Municipality	HENDRIE GATES:
HBUR-002	101	1920	630 BAYSHORE BLVD	Municipality	
HBUR-003	908	1917	LASALLE PARK	Municipality	? PAVILION:
HBUR-004	608	1909	1094 LAKESHORE RD	Municipality	PUMPHOUSE:
HBUR-005	102	1892	455 NELSON AVE	Municipality	
HBUR-006	101	1890	470 NELSON AVE	Municipality	CONSTRUCTION DATE APPROXIMATE:
HBUR-007	101	1887	479 NELSON AVE	Municipality	
HBUR-008	101	1910	534 BURLINGTON AVE	Municipality	
HBUR-009	101	1913	526 BURLINGTON AVE	Municipality	
HBUR-010	101	1914	479 BURLINGTON AVE	Municipality	
HBUR-011	101	1888	1436 ONTARIO ST	Municipality	
HBUR-012	104	1888	1442 ONTARIO ST	Municipality	PARSONAGE:
HBUR-013	105	1877	1435 CAROLINE ST	Municipality	
HBUR-014	101	1896	464 LOCUST ST	Municipality	
HBUR-015	101	1872	491 PEARL ST	Municipality	
HBUR-016	101	1885	2083 MARIA ST	Municipality	
HBUR-017	101	1855	2222 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
HBUR-018	102	1905	2358 LAKESHORE RD WEST (DEM)	Municipality	
HBUR-019	101	1913	496 WALKERS LINE	Municipality	
HOAK-001	105	1860	3536 WASS CRES	Municipality	
HOAK-002	204	1823	(?)WEST ST	Municipality	
HOAK-003	101	1919	3128 SENECA ST	Municipality	
HOAK-004	???	1825	7 WEST RIVER ST	Municipality	
HOAK-005	201	Unknown	2489 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
HOAK-006	201	1930	141 BRONTE RD	Municipality	
HOAK-007	4??	1840	47-49 BRONTE RD	Municipality	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY: USE UNKNOWN:
HOAK-008	101	1850	25 BRONTE RD	Municipality	
HOAK-009	101	1840	2405 ONTARIO ST	Municipality	
HOAK-010	101	1840	2333 ONTARIO ST	Municipality	
HOAK-011	101	1877	66 WALBY DR	Municipality	
HOAK-012	101	Unknown	417 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
HOAK-013	101	Unknown	382 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
HOAK-014	101	1847	126 BATH ST	Municipality	
HOAK-015	101	Unknown	38 BURNET ST	Municipality	
HOAK-016	201	Unknown	37 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	

Hamilton

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
HOAK-017	101	Unknown	59 CHISHOLM ST	Municipality	
HOAK-018	101	Unknown	10 BURNET ST	Municipality	
HOAK-019	101	Unknown	114 CHISHLOM ST	Municipality	
HOAK-020	101	Unknown	132 CHISHOLM ST	Municipality	
HOAK-021	101	Unknown	142 FORSYTHE ST	Municipality	
HOAK-022	603	1889	1 FORSYTHE ST	Municipality	
HOAK-023	101	1820	1 FORSYTHE STR	Municipality	LOG CABIN:
HOAK-024	101	Unknown	8 NAVY ST	Municipality	
HOAK-025	304	1835	(?) FRONT ST	Municipality	
HOAK-026	101	1829	(?) FRONT ST	Municipality	
HOAK-027	505	Unknown	105 ROBINSON (?)	Municipality	GRANARY:
HOAK-028	101	Unknown	75 NAVY ST	Municipality	
HOAK-029	101	Unknown	85 NAVY ST	Municipality	
HOAK-030	401	1883	126-132 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-031	401	1887	134-138 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-032	401	1907	140-142 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-033	101	Unknown	76 THOMAS ST	Municipality	
HOAK-034	401	1855	145 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-035	401	Unknown	159 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-036	101	1890	159 CHURCH ST	Municipality	
HOAK-037	101	1834	134 THOMAS ST	Municipality	
HOAK-038	101	Unknown	156 RANDALL ST	Municipality	
HOAK-039	106	1920	165 RANDALL ST	Municipality	SCOUT HUT: CONSTRUCTION DATE APPROXIMATE:
HOAK-040	???	1924	125 THOMAS STREET	Municipality	
HOAK-041	???	Unknown	181 CHURCH ST	Municipality	
HOAK-042	401	Unknown	179-181 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-043	401	Unknown	183 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-044	401	Unknown	187-189 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-045	401	Unknown	189A-191 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-046	401	Unknown	191A-195 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-047	401	Unknown	166 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-048	401	Unknown	174 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	

Hamilton

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
HOAK-049	401	Unknown	182 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-050	401	Unknown	184-186 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-051	401	1939	216 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-052	401	1834	215 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-053	401	Unknown	234 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-054	401	Unknown	250 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-055	101	1891	164 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-056	101	1876	167 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-057	101	1910	301 PALMER AVE	Municipality	
HOAK-058	101	1839	235 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-059	101	Unknown	241 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-060	101	1870	289 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-061	101	1870	337 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-062	101	1885	385 TRAFALGAR RD	Municipality	
HOAK-063	101	1857	293 MACDONALD RD	Municipality	
HOAK-064	301	1909	291 REYNOLDS ST	Municipality	
HOAK-065	101	1882	207 REYNOLDS ST	Municipality	
HOAK-066	101	1874	329 SUMNER AVE	Municipality	
HOAK-067	101	1915	87 REYNOLDS ST	Municipality	
HOAK-068	101	1852	75 REYNOLDS ST	Municipality	
HOAK-069	101	Unknown	70 ALLAN ST	Municipality	
HOAK-070	101	Unknown	74 ALLAN ST	Municipality	
HOAK-071	101	1900	78 ALLAN ST	Municipality	
HOAK-072	101	Unknown	40 FIRST ST	Municipality	
HOAK-073	101	1865	114 BALSALM DR	Municipality	
HOAK-074	101	1878	109 BALSALM DR	Municipality	
HOAK-075	101	1905	85 PARK AVE	Municipality	
HOAK-076	101	1910	65 PARK AVE	Municipality	
HOAK-077	101	Unknown	507 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-078	101	1890	467 CHARTWELL RD	Municipality	
HOAK-079	101	Unknown	1028 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-080	101	1867	76 ALEXANDER DR	Municipality	
HOAK-081	101	Unknown	1118 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-082	101	Unknown	1189 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-083	101	1922	1306 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	

Hamilton

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
HOAK-084	101	Unknown	1341 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-085	101	1890	40 COX DR	Municipality	
HOAK-086	101	Unknown	1409 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-087	204	Unknown	COX ESTATE	Municipality	
HOAK-088	101	Unknown	1475 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-089	101	Unknown	1493 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-090	301	1872	288 MAPLE GROVE RD	Municipality	
HOAK-091	101	Unknown	457 MAPLE GROVE RD	Municipality	
HOAK-092	101	Unknown	2410 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-093	101	Unknown	2463 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
HOAK-094	900	>>>N/A	HCD - NAVY AND FRONT STREETS	Municipality	OAKVILLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT A:
HOAK-095	900	>>>N/A	HCD - FIRST STREET	Municipality	OAKVILLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT B:

Peel

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
PMIS-001	101	1835	1620 ORR RD	Municipality	
PMIS-002	101	1926	2030 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
PMIS-003	101	1840	1084 FEELEY CRT	Municipality	
PMIS-004	101	1835	1503 CLARKSON RD	Municipality	
PMIS-005	101	1840	1207 LORNE PARK RD	Municipality	
PMIS-006	101	1910	766 BALBOA DR	Municipality	
PMIS-007	101	1870	37 MISSISSAUGA RD SOUTH	Municipality	
PMIS-008	201	1835	47 PORT ST	Municipality	CHURCH/MASONIC TEMPLE:
PMIS-009	101	1870	7 JOHN ST	Municipality	
PMIS-010	405	1840	32 FRONT ST SOUTH	Municipality	
PMIS-011	313	1925	161 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	MEMORIAL HALL:
PMIS-012	314	1920	1799 STAVEBANK RD	Municipality	CENOTAPH:
PMIS-013	403	1934	141 LAKESHORE RD EAST	Municipality	
PMIS-014	101	1915	50 ELMWOOD ST SOUTH	Municipality	
PMIS-015	101	1835	1234 OLD RIVER RD	Municipality	
PMIS-016	101	1920	850 ENOLA ST SOUTH	Municipality	ESTATE:
PMIS-017	101	1925	1507 CAWTHRA ROAD	Municipality	ESTATE:
PMIS-018	601	1910	UPPER MID RD AT ETOBICOKE CR	Municipality	

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
METO-001	900	1890	3131 LAKESHORE BLVD WEST	Municipality	PROPOSED LAKESHORE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT: CONSTRUCTED 1890-1937
METO-002	601	1909	ETOBICOKE CREEK (?)	Municipality	MAPPED IN MISSISSAUGA:
MSCA-001	608	192?	2701 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	RC HARRIS FILTRATION PLANT:
MSCA-002	101	Unknown	3025 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	CHATEAU DE QUATRO VERDS:
MSCA-003	101	Unknown	1 FALLINGBROOK RD	Municipality	EDGEMONT:
MSCA-004	310	1925	351 BIRCHMOUNT RD	Municipality	
MSCA-005	314	Unknown	KINGSTON AND DANFORTH ROAD	Municipality	
MSCA-006	208	1913	2661 KINGSTON RD	Municipality	SEMINARY:
MSCA-007	101	1795	191 GUILDWOOD PARKWAY	Municipality	
MSCA-008	???	Unknown	201 GUILDWOOD PARKWAY	Municipality	
MSCA-009	101	Unknown	201 GUILDWOOD PARKWAY	Municipality	
MSCA-010	101	Unknown	3620 KINGSTON RD	Municipality	
MSCA-011	101	Unknown	156 GALLOWAY RD	Municipality	
MSCA-012	101	Unknown	90 MORNINGSIDE AVE	Municipality	
MSCA-013	101	Unknown	21 OLD KINGSTON RD	Municipality	
MSCA-014	101	Unknown	27 OLD KINGSTON RD	Municipality	
MSCA-015	201	1887	70 OLD KINGSTON RD	Municipality	
MSCA-016	401	Unknown	6282 KINGSTON RD	Municipality	
MSCA-017	405	Unknown	15 PORT UNION RD	Municipality	
MTOR-001	407	1937	1978 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-002	901	1921	1755 LAKESHORE RD WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-003	101	1836	COLBORNE LODGE RD	Municipality	
MTOR-004	201	1916	4 MORNINGSIDE AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-005	404	1927	2223 BLOOR ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-006	101	1907	32 GOTHIC AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-007	101	1891	166 HIGH PARK AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-008	101	1889	288-292 ANNETTE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-009	316	1926	2 STRACHAN AVE	Municipality	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO EXHIBIT HALL:
MTOR-010	903	1926	2 STRACHAN AVE	Municipality	PRINCESS GATE:
MTOR-011	316	1931	2 STRACHAN AVE	Municipality	HORSE PALACE:
MTOR-012	101	1794	2 STRACHAN AVE	Municipality	SCADDING CABIN:
MTOR-013	316	1908	2 STRACHAN AVE	Municipality	MUSIC BUILDING:
MTOR-014	101	1878	32 BEATTY AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-015	408	1921	1601 LAKESHORE RD	Municipality	PALAIS ROYALE:

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
MTOR-016	201	1887	180 COWAN AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-017	201	1881	201 COWAN AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-018	312	1898	220 COWAN AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-019	201	1886	250 DUNN AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-020	501	1898	1179 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-021	501	1898	70-92 FRASER ST	Municipality	
MTOR-022	402	1912	98 ATLANTIC AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-023	312	1889	1089 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-024	101	1847	905 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-025	101	1872	899 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-026	101	1882	32-34 BEACONSFIELD AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-027	101	1890	67 BEACONSFIELD AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-028	101	1890	69 (?) BEACONSFIELD AVE	Municipality	CORRECT ADDRESS ???
MTOR-029	301	1899	133 CRAWFORD ST	Municipality	
MTOR-030	401	1887	652-672 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-031	101	1869	125 BATHURST ST	Municipality	
MTOR-032	503	1909	495-517 WELLINGTON ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-033	312	1886	441 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-034	403	1913	299 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-035	101	1892	109-129 (?) JOHN ST	Municipality	
MTOR-036	101	1892	266-270 ADELAIDE ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-037	403	1880	287-289 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-038	501	1927	355 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-039	403	1938	15 MERCER ST	Municipality	
MTOR-040		Unavailable	NO ENTRY - BLANK	Unknown	
MTOR-041	603	1806	1 CENTRE ISLAND	Municipality	GILBRATOR POINT LIGHTHOUSE:
MTOR-042		Unavailable	NO ENTRY - BLANK	Unknown	
MTOR-043	304	1938	40 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-044	9??	1888	107 WELLINGTON AVE WEST	Municipality	PRIVATE CLUB:
MTOR-045	202	1873	73 SIMCOE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-046	201	1875	75 SIMCOE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-047	101	1830	192 SIMCOE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-048	306	1829	130 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	OSGOODE HALL:
MTOR-049	302	1965	100 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	(NEW) CITY HALL:
MTOR-050	302	1889	60 QUEEN ST WEST	Municipality	(OLD) CITY HALL:

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
MTOR-051	403	1922	85 RICHMOND ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-052	403	1913	73 RICHMOND ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-053	403	1928	100 ADELAIDE ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-054	101	1857	6 TRINITY SQUARE	Municipality	
MTOR-055	202	1861	10 TRINITY SQUARE	Municipality	HOLY TRINITY RECTORY:
MTOR-056	201	1846	19 TRINITY SQUARE	Municipality	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH:
MTOR-057	404	1920	263 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-058	404	1920	244 VICTORIA ST	Municipality	
MTOR-059	401	1906	205 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-060	201	1895	115 BOND ST	Municipality	
MTOR-061	101	1848	322 CHURCH ST	Municipality	
MTOR-062	101	1890	291 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-063	101	1890	289 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-064	101	1890	285-287 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-065	201	1874	223 SHERBOURNE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-066		Unavailable	NO ENTRY - BLANK	Unknown	
MTOR-067	101	1892	234-242 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-068	101	1886	267-2(?) QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-069	403	1892	271 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-070	312	1893	15 SHUTER ST	Municipality	MASSEY HALL:
MTOR-071	401	1905	191 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-072	403	1903	193 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-073	404	1913	189 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-074	402	1909	173 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-075	401	1894	176 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-076	501	1870	105-123 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-077	403	1896	75-81 VICTORIA ST	Municipality	
MTOR-078	501	1890	20 LOMBARD ST	Municipality	
MTOR-079	501	1890	26 LOMBARD ST	Municipality	
MTOR-080	317	1907	86 LOMBARD ST	Municipality	MORGUE:
MTOR-081	310	1886	110 LOMBARD ST	Municipality	
MTOR-082	403	1930	103 CHURCH ST	Municipality	
MTOR-083	401	1870	134 ADELAIDE ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-084	402	1825	252 ADELAIDE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-085	401	1847	260 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-086	401	1891	359 KING ST EAST	Municipality	

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
MTOR-087	501	1882	227 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-088	501	1871	2-26 BERKLEY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-089	501	1859	55-60 MILL ST	Municipality	GOODERHAM AND WORTS: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE:
MTOR-090	909	1887	165 KING ST EAST	Municipality	FORMERLY STABLES: NOW YOUNG PEOPLES THEATRE:
MTOR-091	501	1867	145 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-092	501	1875	139 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-093	405	1879	187 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-094	405	1888	197 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-095	401	1833	150-154 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-096	401	1833	156 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-097	402	1907	172 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-098		Unavailable	BLANK - NO ENTRY	Unknown	
MTOR-099	401	1830	33 JARVIS ST	Municipality	CONSTRUCTION DATE APPROXIMATE:
MTOR-100	401	1830	100 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	CONSTRUCTION DATE APPROXIMATE:
MTOR-101	302	1844	91 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-102	501	1858	87 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-103	401	1858	85 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-104	401	1858	81 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-105	503	1859	77 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-106	503	1877	15 CHURCH ST	Municipality	
MTOR-107	503	1877	67 FRONT ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-108	401	1842	107-111 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-109	401	1842	125 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-110	401	1842	133 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-111	401	1839	143-147 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-112	201	1853	106 KING ST EAST	Municipality	ST JAMES CATHEDERAL:
MTOR-113	202	1909	125 ADELAIDE ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-114	306	1852	57 ADELAIDE ST EAST	Municipality	COURT HOUSE:
MTOR-115	403	1876	17 TORONTO ST	Municipality	
MTOR-116	403	1914	36 TORONTO ST	Municipality	
MTOR-117	403	1914	31 ADELAIDE ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-118	403	1908	10 ADELAIDE ST EAST	Municipality	ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION BUILDING: OHF EASEMENT: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE:
MTOR-119	403	1914	1 ADELAIDE ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-120	401	1894	17 TEMPERANCE ST	Municipality	

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
MTOR-121	403	1928	320 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-122	403	1928	304 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-123	403	1916	302 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-124	403	1968	199 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-125	403	1937	222 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-126	402	1929	25 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-127	900	1906	303 BAY ST	Municipality	
MTOR-128	403	1918	100 YONGE ST	Municipality	ONLY FACADE DESIGNATED:
MTOR-129	403	1927	45 RICHMOND ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-130	403	Unknown	100 ADELAIDE ST WEST	Municipality	CONSTRUCTION DATE UNKNOWN (?):
MTOR-131	403	1914	85 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-132	403	1857	83 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-133	402	1913	2 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-134	403	1910	20 VICTORIA ST	Municipality	
MTOR-135	402	1913	1 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-136	403	1911	69 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-137	402	1905	67 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-138	402	1872	49 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-139	403	1922	85 RICHMOND ST (E/W?)	Municipality	
MTOR-140	601	1916	BRIDGE: BATHURST ST & FRONT ST	Municipality	BATHURST ST BRIDGE:
MTOR-141	601	1930	SHIP CHANNEL - CHERRY ST	Municipality	BRIDGE OVER SHIP CHANNEL TO TURNING BASIN: ONTARIO HERITAGE BRIDGE PROGRAMME:
MTOR-142	910	1942	HMCS HAIDA: CONFEDERATION PARK	Municipality	HMCS HAIDA: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE:
MTOR-143	316	1904	2 STRACHAN AVE	Municipality	HORTICULTURAL BUILDING:
MTOR-144	612	Unknown	FORT YORK (HCD)	Municipality	FORT YORK HERITAGE DISTRICT (HDC): MILITARY THEME PARK:
MTOR-145	405	1901	37 KING ST EAST	Municipality	KING EDWARD HOTEL:
MTOR-146	402	1845	35 WELLINGTON ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-147	402	1845	15 WELLINGTON ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-148	503	1858	5-7 WELLINGTON ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-149	401	1854	3 WELLINGTON ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-150	405	1844	1 WELLINGTON ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-151	401	1852	38 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-152	403	1923	20 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-153	402	1885	30 YONGE ST	Municipality	

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
MTOR-154	401	1844	36 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-155	605	1929	JOHN ST	Municipality	CPR JOHN ST ROUNDHOUSE: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE:
MTOR-156	311	1915	71 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	UNION STATION:
MTOR-157	401	1872	35 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-158	401	1860	41 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-159	401	1872	45 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-160	503	1872	47 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-161	503	1872	49 FRONT ST WEST	Municipality	
MTOR-162	403	1891	49 WELLINGTON ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-163	501	1895	411 RICHMOND ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-164	402	1930	378 YONGE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-165	312	1911	20 GERRARD ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-166		Unavailable	BLANK - NO ENTRY	Unknown	
MTOR-167	101	1884	72-74 GERRARD ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-168	101	1878	76 GERRARD ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-169	101	1858	78-80 GERRARD ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-170	405	1930	300 JARVUS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-171	101	1865	314 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-172	908	1860	160 GERRARD ST EAST	Municipality	GARDEN PAVILLION - ALLAN GARDENS:
MTOR-173	101	1890	291 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-174	101	1890	289 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-175	101	1890	287 JARVIS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-176	101	1890	285 JARVUS ST	Municipality	
MTOR-177	101	1867	358-370 DUNDAS ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-178	301	1871	41 SPRUCE ST	Municipality	
MTOR-179	301	1896	289 SUMACH ST	Municipality	
MTOR-180	201	1889	135 FIRST ST	Municipality	
MTOR-181	402	1905	744 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-182	101	1873	57 BENLAMOND AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-183	101	1909	47 BENLAMOND AV	Municipality	
MTOR-184	201	1895	109 KENILWORTH AVE	Municipality	
MTOR-185	101	1903	1975 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-186	911	1919	2075 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-187	101	1902	2075 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	LAW HOUSE:
MTOR-188	401	1906	2205 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	

Metropolitan Toronto

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
MTOR-189	404	1913	2236 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	
MTOR-190	101	1854	1444 QUEEN ST EAST	Municipality	OHF EASEMENT:
MYOR-001	601	1916	OLD MILL ROAD AT HUMBER RIVER	Municipality	OLD MILL BRIDGE:
MYOR-002	405	1848	4062 OLD DUNDAS ST WEST	Municipality	

Durham

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
DAJA-001	606	1941	(?) MILL ST	Municipality	AJAX STEAM PLANT:
DCLA-001	201	Unknown	16 CHURCH ST EAST	Municipality	
DCLA-002	312	Unknown	20 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
DCLA-003	201	Unknown	250 MILL ST	Municipality	
DCLA-004	502	1905	133 SIMPSON AVE	Municipality	
DCLA-005	101	1855	67 ONTARIO ST EAST	Municipality	
DCLA-006	101	1870	58 QUEEN ST	Municipality	
DCLA-007	101	1875	76 QUEEN ST	Municipality	
DCLA-008	???	Unknown	27 KING ST EAST	Municipality	
DCLA-009	???	Unknown	19 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
DCLA-010	101	1855	36 QUEEN ST	Municipality	
DCLA-011	101	Unknown	1909 BLOOR ST	Municipality	
DOSH-001	101	1849	1450 SIMCOE ST SOUTH	Municipality	HENRY HOUSE:
DOSH-002	101	1835	1450 SIMCOE ST	Municipality	GUY HOUSE:
DOSH-003	101	1846	1450 SIMCOE ST	Municipality	ROBINSON HOUSE:
DPIC-001	101	1841	NORTH PART LOT 19, CON 1	Municipality	POST MANOR:
DWHI-001	101	Unknown	1601 HOPKINS ST	Municipality	
DWHI-002	311	Unknown	1453 HENRY ST	Municipality	
DWHI-003	101	Unknown	1733 DUFFERIN ST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED:

Northumberland

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
NCOB-001	101	Unknown	230 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
NCOB-002	101	1850	212 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
NCOB-003	4??	Unknown	107 KING ST WEST	Municipality	
NCOB-004	302	1860	55 KING ST WEST	Municipality	OHF EASEMENT: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE:
NCOB-005	301	1836	100 UNIVERSITY AVE	Municipality	UNIVERSITY:
NCOB-006	101	1858	273 COLLEGE ST	Municipality	
NCOB-007	101	1857	306 COLLEGE ST	Municipality	
NCOB-008	101	1878	202 CHURCH ST	Municipality	
NCOB-009	101	1898	216 CHURCH STREET	Municipality	
NCOB-010	900	Unavailable	HCD (?)	Municipality	HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT:
NCRA-001	101	1830	PT LOT 35, CON 1	Municipality	KEEFER HOUSE:
NCRA-002	201	1861	PT LOT 21, CON 1	Municipality	SALEM UNITED CHURCH:
NHAL-001	204	1800	LOT 35, CON 1	Municipality	
NHAL-002	101	1819	LOT 26, CON 1	Municipality	BARBUN HOUSE: OHF EASEMENT: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE:
NHAL-003	101	1840	LOT 25, CON A	Municipality	STEELE/GODDARD HOUSE:
NHAL-004	101	Unknown	LOT 23, CON A	Municipality	
NHAL-005	302	1858	LOT 23, CON 1	Municipality	
NHAL-006	4??	1860	LOT 23, CON 1	Municipality	IMMEL BUILDING:
NHAL-007	4??	1870	LOT 23, CON A	Municipality	
NHOP-001	201	1860	PT LOT 30, CON 1	Municipality	WESLEYVILLE UNITED CHURCH:
NPOR-001	???	Unknown	TOWNSITE	Municipality	ENTRY DENOTES AREA OF DESIGNATED NPOR500/600 SERIES PROPERTIES:
NPOR-501	201	Unknown	53 KING STREET	Municipality	ST MARK'S CHURCH: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-502	???	Unknown	284 RIDOUT STREET	Municipality	K. HALL: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-503	101	Unknown	82 VICTORIA STREET SOUTH	Municipality	PENRYN HOMESTEAD: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-504	???	Unknown	Address Unknown	Municipality	FAIRMOUNT: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-505	???	Unknown	Address Unknown	Municipality	LITTLE STATION: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-506	401	Unknown	34-46 WALTON STREET	Municipality	THE SMITH BLOCK: OHF EASEMENT ON 34-36 WALTON STREET: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-507	???	Unknown	25-27 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-508	???	Unknown	83 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-509	???	Unknown	BALLINTRUAN (?)	Municipality	ST HUGH'S HOUSE: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:

Northumberland

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
NPOR-510	???	Unknown	61 KING STREET	Municipality	HELM HOUSE: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-511	???	Unknown	Address Unknown	Municipality	BELGRAVE, PART OF GREENWOOD TOWER INN: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-512	506	Unknown	86 JOHN STREET	Municipality	PORT HOPE CITY DAIRY: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-513	???	Unknown	26 ONTARIO STREET	Municipality	THE WALKER BUILDING: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-514	???	Unknown	127-129 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-515	???	Unknown	15 JULIA STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-516	???	Unknown	168 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-517	???	Unknown	44 PINE STREET NORTH	Municipality	PINEHURST: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-518	???	Unknown	254 RIDOUT STREET	Municipality	THE TRICK HOUSE: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-519	???	Unknown	48 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-520	???	Unknown	117 KING STREET	Municipality	THE MINT BLUESTONE: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-521	???	Unknown	56 BARRETT'S TERRACE	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-522	???	Unknown	86 AUGUSTA STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-523	???	Unknown	6 BALDWIN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-524	???	Unknown	59 FRANCIS STREET (?)	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-525	???	Unknown	8 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-526	???	Unknown	5 BLOOMSGROVE AVENUE	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-527	???	Unknown	35 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-528	???	Unknown	13 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-529	???	Unknown	6 WILLIAM STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-530	???	Unknown	38 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-531	???	Unknown	28 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-532	???	Unknown	24 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-533	???	Unknown	22 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-534	???	Unknown	1 MAITLAND STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-535	???	Unknown	78 AUGUSTA STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-536	???	Unknown	63 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-537	???	Unknown	91 AND 93 MILL STREET NORTH	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-538	???	Unknown	202 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-539	???	Unknown	175 DORSET STREET WEST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-540	???	Unknown	28 BEDFORD STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:

Northumberland

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
NPOR-541	???	Unknown	24 ONTARIO STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-542	???	Unknown	154 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-543	???	Unknown	87-97 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-544	???	Unknown	1-3 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-545	???	Unknown	25 JOHN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-546	???	Unknown	17-19 JOHN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-547	???	Unknown	115 DORSET STREET WEST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-548	???	Unknown	24 WARD STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-549	???	Unknown	85 ELGIN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-550	???	Unknown	105 DORSET STREET WEST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-551	???	Unknown	143 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-552	???	Unknown	53 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-553	???	Unknown	4 BALDWIN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-554	???	Unknown	108 BRUTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-555	???	Unknown	258 RIDOUT STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-556	???	Unknown	47 PINE STREET SOUTH	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-557	???	Unknown	121 CAVAN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-558	???	Unknown	98 ONTARIO STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-559	???	Unknown	13 BALDWIN STREET (?)	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-560	???	Unknown	33-37 JOHN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-561	???	Unknown	94-96 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-562	???	Unknown	12 MILL STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-563	???	Unknown	187 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-564	???	Unknown	50 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-565	???	Unknown	69-75 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-566	???	Unknown	68 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-567	???	Unknown	70 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-568	???	Unknown	Address Unknown	Municipality	GREENWOOD TOWER INN - DURHAM AND HERITAGE ROOMS ONLY: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-569	???	Unknown	21 DORSET STREET EAST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-570	???	Unknown	5 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-571	???	Unknown	81 PINE STREET SOUTH	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-572	???	Unknown	98 PINE STREET SOUTH	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-573	???	Unknown	89 DORSET STREET WEST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-574	???	Unknown	7-9-11 QUEEN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-575	???	Unknown	27 JOHN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:

Northumberland

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
NPOR-576	???	Unknown	61 BRAMLEY STREET NORTH	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-577	???	Unknown	78 PINE STREET SOUTH	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-578	???	Unknown	186 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-579	???	Unknown	92 KING STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-580	???	Unknown	82 AUGUSTA STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-581	401	Unknown	34-36 WALTON STREET	Other Agency	OHF EASEMENT: NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-582	???	Unknown	150 DORSET STREET WEST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-583	???	Unknown	150-152 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-584	???	Unknown	138 DORSET STREET WEST	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-585	???	Unknown	36 SOUTH STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-586	???	Unknown	29-31-33 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-587	???	Unknown	282 RIDOUT STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-588	???	Unknown	31 BALDWIN STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-589	???	Unknown	134-136 WALTON STREET	Municipality	NOT MAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-590	???	Unknown	178 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-591	???	Unknown	2 WELLINGTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-592	???	Unknown	82 MOLSON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-593	???	Unknown	33 KING STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-594	???	Unknown	36 WILLIAM STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-595	???	Unknown	8 BALDWIN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-596	???	Unknown	34 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-597	???	Unknown	57 KING STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-598	???	Unknown	59 KING STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-599	???	Unknown	64 CHARLES STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-6	???	Unknown	46 MOLSON STREET	Municipality	
NPOR-600	???	Unknown	20 WARD STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-601	???	Unknown	89 BROWN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-602	???	Unknown	90 BROWN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-603	404	Unknown	14 QUEEN STREET	Municipality	CAPITOL THEATRE: UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-604	501	Unknown	46 CAVAN STREET	Municipality	CHALK CARRIAGE WORKS: UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-605	???	Unknown	159 BRUTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-606	???	Unknown	73 MILL STREET SOUTH	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED NPOR-001:
NPOR-607	201	Unknown	CORNER OF JOHN AND AUGUSTA ST	Municipality	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH: UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:

Northumberland

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
NPOR-608	???	Unknown	17 VICTORIA STREET SOUTH	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-609	???	Unknown	30 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-610	???	Unknown	52 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-611	???	Unknown	54 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-612	???	Unknown	56-60 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-613	???	Unknown	10-12 QUEEN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-614	???	Unknown	18-20-22 QUEEN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-615	???	Unknown	42 BEDFORD STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-616	???	Unknown	80-82 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-617	???	Unknown	217 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-618	???	Unknown	71 BROWN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-619	401	1859	50 JOHN STREET	Municipality	OHF EASEMENT: UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-620	???	Unknown	94 JOHN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-621	???	Unknown	83 BROWN STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-622	???	Unknown	64 AUGUSTA STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-623	???	Unknown	39 SOUTH STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-624	???	Unknown	41 SOUTH STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-625	???	Unknown	41 MILL STREET NORTH	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-626	???	Unknown	33 SOUTH STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-627	???	Unknown	37 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-628	204	Unknown	Address Unknown	Municipality	UNION CEMETERY (FORMERLY HOPE TOWNSHIP): UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001 (?):
NPOR-629	???	Unknown	Address Unknown	Municipality	PENRYN - BIG HOUSE, BILLIARD HOUSE, WINWOOD LODGE -FORMERLY HOPE TWP: UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001(?):
NPOR-630	???	Unknown	64 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-631	???	Unknown	71 PINE STREET NORTH	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-632	???	Unknown	184 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-633	???	Unknown	44 BLOOMSGROVE AVENUE	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-634	???	Unknown	200 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-635	???	Unknown	17 MILL STREET NORTH	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-636	906	Unknown	MEMORIAL PARK	Municipality	BANDSHELL: UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-637	???	Unknown	22 SHORTT STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-638	???	Unknown	48 BLOOMSGROVE STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-639	???	Unknown	36 BARRETT STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:

Northumberland

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
NPOR-640	???	Unknown	350 LAKESHORE ROAD	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-641	???	Unknown	24 BEDFORD STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-642	???	Unknown	32 BEDFORD STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-643	???	Unknown	72 AUGUSTA STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-644	???	Unknown	160 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-645	???	Unknown	118 BRUTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED NPOR-001:
NPOR-646	???	Unknown	118-120 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED NPOR-001:
NPOR-647	???	Unknown	45 WALTON STREET	Municipality	UNMAPPED: LOCATED IN NPOR-001:
NPOR-648	311	1856	Address Unknown	Other Agency	OHF EASEMENT: MAPPED NPOR-001:
NPOR-649	405	Unknown	Address Unknown	Other Agency	ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL: OHF EASEMENT: MAPPED IN NPOR-001

Hastings

Waterfront Regeneration Trust Built Heritage Resources
Listed by Regional Municipalities from West to East

Feature Number	Type Code	Date of Constructn	Address	Designation	Comment
ATRE-001	101	Unknown	72 BYRON ST	Municipality	
ATRE-002	403	Unknown	15 DUNDAS ST EAST	Municipality	
ATRE-003	302	Unknown	65 DUNDAS ST EAST	Municipality	
ATRE-004	315	Unknown	55 KING ST	Municipality	POLICE OFFICE:
ATRE-005	101	Unknown	196 VICTORIA AVE	Municipality	
ATRE-006	301	Unknown	344 DUFFERIN AVE	Municipality	
ATRE-007	907	Unknown	MOUNT PELION	Municipality	
ATRE-008	101	Unknown	108 HENRY ST	Municipality	

APPENDIX C

WATERFRONT REGENERATION TRUST

INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Halton

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
HBUR-CL-001	WOODLAND CEMETERY	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
HBUR-CL-002	ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
HBUR-CL-003	BAYSHORE SUBURB #1 - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-004	CEMETERY - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
HBUR-CL-005	HALTON BRICK AND CLAY WORKS	08.03 Cly & Brkmg:
HBUR-CL-006	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
HBUR-CL-007	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
HBUR-CL-008	SUBURB #2 - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-009	MARKET GARDENING	07.03 Dairy & Spec Crps, 1900-50:
HBUR-CL-010	BROWN'S WHARF	16.03 Dcln Wrkng Prts:
HBUR-CL-011	LASALLE PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
HBUR-CL-012	ALDERSHOT	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs, Prts, 1850-90: 11.05 Sub Devel 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-013	BURLINGTON GOLF CLUB	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Reggts, Frs, 1830+:
HBUR-CL-014	SUBURB #3 - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-015	QEW - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
HBUR-CL-016	INDIAN POINT SUBURB	11.05 Sub Devel 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-017	CNR & HYDRO TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR - BURLINGTON MUN	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990: 09.01 Gen & Trans, 1900+:
HBUR-CL-018	BURLINGTON BEACH COTTAGES	12.05 Tour Cmps, Mtls & Cttgs, 1920+:
HBUR-CL-019	HISTORIC BURLINGTON (1910)	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
HBUR-CL-020	SUBURB #4 - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-021	SUBURB #5 - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HBUR-CL-022	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - BURLINGTON MUNICIPALITY	10.03 Erly Loc Rd Ntwrk, 1780-1920:
HBUR-CL-023	PORT NELSON	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
HBUR-CL-024	SUBURBAN PORT NELSON	11.05 Sub Devl, 1910-1950:
HOAK-CL-001	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - OAKVILLE MUNICIPALITY	10.03 Erly Loc Rd Ntwrk, 1780-1920:
HOAK-CL-002	SHELL PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
HOAK-CL-003	HISTORIC BRONTE (1910)	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890: 16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt:
HOAK-CL-004	BRONTE CREEK	10.04 Wtrwys, 1780-1940:
HOAK-CL-005	APPLEBY COLLEGE GROUNDS	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:
HOAK-CL-006	OAKVILLE HARBOUR	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 13.03 Stabztn Proj: 08.02 Stnhkg & Lkbtm Agg:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Halton

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
HOAK-CL-007	SIXTEEN MILE CREEK	10.04 Wtrwys, 1780-1940: 11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
HOAK-CL-008	HISTORIC OAKVILLE WEST	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
HOAK-CL-009	SUBURB #1 - OAKVILLE MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HOAK-CL-010	SUBURB #2 - OAKVILLE MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
HOAK-CL-011	HISTORIC OAKVILLE EAST	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
HOAK-CL-012	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - OAKVILLE MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
HOAK-CL-013	SUBURB #3 - OAKVILLE MUNICIPALITY	11.03 Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950:
HOAK-CL-014	MAPLEGROVE SCHOOL GROUNDS	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Peel

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
PMIS-CL-001	LAKESHORE ROAD - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	10.03 Erly Loc Rd Ntwrk, 1780-1920:
PMIS-CL-002	HIGHWAY #2 / LOWER MIDDLE ROAD - MISSISSAUGA MUN	10.03 Erly Loc Rd Ntwrk, 1780-1920:
PMIS-CL-003	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
PMIS-CL-004	LORNE PARK ESTATES	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950: 12.05 Tour Cmps, Mtls & Cttgs, 1920+:
PMIS-CL-005	HISTORIC PORT CREDIT WEST	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
PMIS-CL-006	HISTORIC PORT CREDIT EAST	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
PMIS-CL-007	PORT CREDIT HARBOUR	13.01 Lkfllng: 13.02 Pub Wrks & Engin:
PMIS-CL-008	PORT CREDIT RIVER	10.05 Shppng, 1790-1970: 11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
PMIS-CL-009	LORNE PARK	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-010	QEW/ MIDDLE ROAD - MISSISSAUGA	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
PMIS-CL-011	QEW / HWY 10 CLOVERLEAF - MISSISSAUGA MUN	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
PMIS-CL-012	SUBURBAN PORT CREDIT	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-013	SUBURB #1 - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-014	SUBURB #2 - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-015	LAKEVIEW - CAWTHRA SUBURB	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-016	CAWTHRA ROAD STRIP	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-017	SUBURB #3 - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-018	SUBURB #4 - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-019	SHEEP SUBURB (?) - MISSISSAUGA MUNICIPALITY	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
PMIS-CL-020	HIGHPARK GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Metropolitan Toronto

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
METO-CL-001	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - ETOBICOKE	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
METO-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - ETOBICOKE	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
METO-CL-003	QEW CORRIDOR - ETOBICOKE	11.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
METO-CL-004	VILLAGE OF MIMICO	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
METO-CL-005	MIMICO ASYLUM	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:
METO-CL-006	VILLAGE OF NEW TORONTO	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
METO-CL-007	VILLAGE OF LONG BRANCH	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890: NOT MAPPED
MSCA-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - SCARBOROUGH	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+: 10.02 Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850:
MSCA-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - SCARBOROUGH	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
MSCA-CL-003	ROUGE VALLEY SETTLEMENT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 06.01 Loc Lmbr Prod, 1750-1850: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930: 12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+: 12.05 Tour Cmps, Mtls & Cttgs, 1920+:
MSCA-CL-004	SUBURB #1 - SCARBOROUGH	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
MSCA-CL-005	HISTORIC WEST HILL	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
MSCA-CL-006	OLD KINGSTON ROAD CORRIDOR - SCARBOROUGH	10.02 Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850:
MSCA-CL-007	HUNT CLUB	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Reggts, Frs, 1830+:
MSCA-CL-008	RC HARRIS FILITRATION PLANT - SETTLEMENT	11.03 Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950:
MSCA-CL-009	ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:
MSCA-CL-010	SUBURB #2 - SCARBOROUGH	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
MTOR-CL-001	OLD KINGSTON ROAD CORRIDOR - TORONTO	10.02 Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850:
MTOR-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - TORONTO	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
MTOR-CL-003	THE BEACH SETTLEMENT - TORONTO	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
MTOR-CL-004	KEW BEACH/ BOARDWALK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks: 13.03 Stablztn Proj:
MTOR-CL-005	KEW PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
MTOR-CL-006	WOODBINE RACE TRACK	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:
MTOR-CL-007	NORWAY HISTORICAL COMMUNITY	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
MTOR-CL-008	CHERRY BEACH	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
MTOR-CL-009	HARBOURFRONT INDUSTRIAL LANDS	10.05 Shppng: 13.02 Pub Wrks & Engin: 11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts: 11.03 Urb-Ind Cntrs:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Metropolitan Toronto

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
MTOR-CL-010	TORONTO ISLAND HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT	12.01 Infrml Acts, 1790+: 12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930: 12.04 Youth Cmps, 1900+: 12.05 Tour Cmps, Mtls & Cttgs, 1920+: 13.01 Lkflling: 13.02 Pub Wrks & Engin: 13.03 Stablztn Proj 14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks: 15.02 Har Com & Nat Har, 1911+:
MTOR-CL-011	EAST OF DON RIVER INDUSTRY/ SETTLEMENT	11.03 Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950:
MTOR-CL-012	HISTORIC TORONTO, MANUFACTURING DISTRICT	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
MTOR-CL-013	HISTORIC TORONTO, FINANCIAL DISTRICT	11.03 Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950:
MTOR-CL-014	WEST TORONTO COMMERCIAL DISTRICT	11.03 Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950:
MTOR-CL-015	TORONTO ISLAND AIRPORT	10.08 Aviation, 1912+:
MTOR-CL-016	CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS	12.01 Infrml Acts, 1790+: 12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Reggts, Frs, 1830+:
MTOR-CL-017	FORT YORK	04.02 Brit, 1763-1867:
MTOR-CL-018	MASSEY HARRIS INDUSTRIAL LANDS	11.03 Urb-Ind Cntr, 1890-1950:
MTOR-CL-019	VILLAGE OF PARKDALE	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
MTOR-CL-020	WEST TORONTO BREAKWATER	13.03 Stablztn Proj:
MTOR-CL-021	STANLEY BARRACKS	04.03 Dom, 1867+:
MTOR-CL-022	WEST TORONTO WATERFRONT	12.01 Infrml Acts, 1790+: 12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Reggts, Frs, 1930+: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930:
MTOR-CL-023	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - TORONTO	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
MTOR-CL-024	DUNDAS ROAD/ HIGHWAY #5 CORRIDOR - TORONTO	10.02 Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850: 10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
MTOR-CL-025	LOWER DON RIVER CORRIDOR	10.04 Wtrys, 1780-1940: 13.02 Pub Wrks & Engin: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
MTOR-CL-026	HIGH PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
MTOR-CL-027	QEW CORRIDOR - TORONTO	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
MTOR-CL-028	VILLAGE OF SWANSEA	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
MTOR-CL-029	HUMBER RIVER CORRIDOR	10.04 Wtrwys, 1780-1940: 10.01 Abor Crryng Rte & Trl: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 05.01 Lk Ont Com Fish, 1800+: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930:
MYOR-CL-001	BABY POINT SUBURB	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:
MYOR-CL-002	LAMBTON - CROSSROADS SETTLEMENT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: NOT MAPPED

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Durham

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
DAJA-CL-001	PICKERING BEACH	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts 1780-1850: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930:
DAJA-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - AJAX MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
DCLA-CL-001	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - CLARINGTON	10.01 Abor Crryng Rte & Trl: 10.02 Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR -CLARINGTON	10.07 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
DCLA-CL-003	TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR, ABANDONED RAIL LINE	09.01 Gen & Trns, 1900+:
DCLA-CL-004	PORT GRANBY	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-005	BOUCHETTE POINT SETTLEMENT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-006	BONDHEAD	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-007	HISTORIC TOWN OF NEWCASTLE	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-008	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - CLARINGTON	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
DCLA-CL-009	PORT DARLINGTON	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-010	WESTSIDE BEACH	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930:
DCLA-CL-011	SOPER CREEK	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
DCLA-CL-012	BOWMANVILLE CREEK	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
DCLA-CL-013	HISTORIC TOWN OF BOWMANVILLE	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DCLA-CL-014	BOWMANVILLE RIFLE RANGE	12.01 Infrml Acts, 1790+:
DOSH-CL-001	LAKEVIEW PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
DOSH-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - CLARINGTON	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
DPIC-CL-001	FAIRPORT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt:
DPIC-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - PICKERING	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
DPIC-CL-003	FRENCHMAN'S BAY	13.03 Stablztn Proj:
DPIC-CL-004	FAIRPORT BEACH	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930:
DPIC-CL-005	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - PICKERING	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
DPIC-CL-006	DUNBARTON	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DPIC-CL-007	SUBURB #1 - PICKERING	11.05 Sub Devl, 1910-1950: 12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930:
DWHI-CL-001	PORT WHITBY	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DWHI-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - WHITBY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
DWHI-CL-003	HISTORIC TOWN OF WHITBY	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
DWHI-CL-004	WHITBY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Northumberland

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
NBRI-CL-001	HIGHWAY # 2 CORRIDOR - BRIGHTON TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NBRI-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - BRIGHTON TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NBRI-CL-003	PRESQU'ILE GOLF COURSE	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:
NBRI-CL-004	PRESQU'ILE PROV PARK	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:
NBRI-CL-005	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - BRIGHTON TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NBRM-CL-001	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT BRIGHTON	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NBRM-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - BRIGHTON MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NBRM-CL-003	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - BRIGHTON MUNICIPALITY	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NCOB-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - COBOURG MUNICIPALITY	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NCOB-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - COBOURG MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NCOB-CL-003	ABANDONED RAILWAY - HYDRO TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NCOB-CL-004	VICTORIA COLLEGE	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:
NCOB-CL-005	COBOURG HARBOUR	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt:
NCOB-CL-006	COBOURG BROOK	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
NCOB-CL-007	COBOURG HISTORIC TOWN SITE	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 185-90: 15.(?)
NCOB-CL-008	TOWN PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
NCOB-CL-009	GOLF COURSE	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:
NCOB-CL-010	VICTORIA PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
NCRA-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - CRAMHE TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NCRA-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - CRAMHE TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NCRA-CL-003	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF SALEM	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NCRA-CL-004	LONG HARBOUR BREEZE HAMLET	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NCRA-CL-005	LAKESHORE ROAD CORRIDOR - CRAHME TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NHAL-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - HALDIMAND TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NHAL-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - HALDIMAND TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NHAL-CL-003	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR (FORMER RAIL LINE)	09.01 Gen & Trans, 1900+:
NHAL-CL-004	GRAFTON HARBOUR	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850: 16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt:
NHAL-CL-005	HISTORIC VILLAGE OF GRAFTON	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NHAL-CL-006	BROOKFIELD CROSSROAD SETTLEMENT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NHAM-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 - HAMILTON TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NHAM-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - HAMILTON TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NHAM-CL-003	YOUTH CAMP (?)	12.04 Youth Cmps, 1900+:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Northumberland

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
NHAM-CL-004	RIFLE RANGE	04.03 Dom, 1867+:
NHAM-CL-005	ABANDONED RAILWAY - HYDRO TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990: 09.01 Gen & Trans, 1900+:
NHAM-CL-006	SUBURB #1 - HAMILTON TWP	11.04 Reg Urb & Redevl, 1950-1990 (?):
NHOP-CL-001	LAKESHORE ROAD - HOPE TWP	10.01 Abor Crryg Rte & Trl: 10.2 Erly Trnk Rd, 1780-1850:
NHOP-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - HOPE TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NHOP-CL-003	HISTORIC PORT BRITAIN TOWNSITE	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NHOP-CL-004	PORT BRITAIN HARBOUR	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
NHOP-CL-005	ABANDONED RAILWAY - HYDRO TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR	09.01 Gen & Trans, 1900+:
NHOP-CL-006	WESLEYVILLE HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
NHOP-CL-007	WESLEYVILLE ONTARIO HYDRO FACILITY	09.01 Gen & Trans, 1900+:
NMUR-CL-001	HIGHWAY #33 CORRIDOR - MURRAY TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NMUR-CL-002	CN RAIL CORRIDOR - MURRAY TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NMUR-CL-003	MURRAY CANAL	10.04 Wtrwys, 1780-1940:
NMUR-CL-004	TWELVE O'CCLOCK POINT SETTLEMENT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NMUR-CL-005	CARRYING PLACE	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NMUR-CL-006	MURRAY LAKESHORE SETTLEMENT	12.03 Sum Rsts & Hms, 1850-1930: 11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NMUR-CL-007	GOSPORT HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NMUR-CL-008	GOSPORT HARBOUR	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt: 11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
NMUR-CL-009	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - MURRAY TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NPOR-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 - PORT HOPE MUNICIPALITY	10.07 Prov Hwy Systm, 1915+:
NPOR-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - PORT HOPE MUNICIPALITY	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
NPOR-CL-003	PORT HOPE HARBOUR	16.01 Pub & Prvte Invstmt:
NPOR-CL-004	GANARASKA RIVER	11.02 Com Twns, Vllgs & Prts, 1850-1890:
NPOR-CL-005	ABANDONED RAILWAY - HYDRO TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR	09.01 Gen & Trans, 1900+:
NPOR-CL-006	TRINITY SCHOOL	11.06 Inst Cmplxs, 1870-1950:
NPOR-CL-007	PENRYN PARK ESTATE	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
NPOR-CL-008	FORMER AGRICULTURAL FAIRGROUND	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:

Waterfront Regeneration Trust: Listing of Cultural Landscapes
Hastings

C-L Number	Name	Historic Themes and Remarks
ASID-CL-001	HIGHWAY #2 CORRIDOR - SIDNEY TWP	10.07 Prov Hwy System, 1915+:
ASID-CL-002	CN-CP RAIL CORRIDOR - SIDNEY TWP	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
ASID-CL-003	TRENTON RCAF AIRBASE	04.03 Dom, 1867+: 10.08 Aviation, 1912+:
ASID-CL-004	TRENT CANAL	10.04 Wtrwys, 1780-1940:
ASID-CL-005	RAILYARDS - TRENTON	10.06 Rlwys, 1853-1990:
ASID-CL-006	HISTORIC TRENTON TOWN	11.01 Erly Vllgs, Twns & Prts, 1780-1850:
ASID-CL-007	GOLF COURSE	12.02 Org Act - Clbs, Regtts, Frs, 1830+:
ASID-CL-008	HANNA PARK	14.01 Pub Sqrs & Prks:
ASID-CL-009	SUBURB #1 - SIDNEY TWP	11.05 Sub Devel, 1910-1950:

APPENDIX D

WATERFRONT REGENERATION TRUST

HISTORIC THEMES DEVELOPED BY THE CULTURAL HERITAGE WORKING GROUP

Prehistoric Aboriginal

- A Palaeo-Indian
- B Archaic
- C Middle Woodland
- D Late Woodland
- E Iroquoian/Huron

Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian Contact

- A Missionary activity and seasonal settlement, 1620-1660.
- B Fur Trade: New France Period, 1615-1760.
- C Fur Trade: Intense Competition Period, 1760-1820.
- D Fur Trade: H.B.C. Monopoly Period, 1820-1870.
- E Euro-Canadian Exploration, Mapping and Surveying, 1790-
- F Alienation of the Land: Land Treaties and Purchases, 1782-

Historic Aboriginal

- A Early Contact, 1615-1820
- B "Intense" Contact, 1820-

Military Settlement and Fortification, 1750-

- A French, 1750-63
- B British, 1763-1867
- C Dominion, 1867-

Fisheries

- A Lake Ontario Commercial Fisheries and Settlement, 1800-

Forestry

- A Local Lumber Production, 1750-1850
- B Industrial Milling Industry: Humber River, Trent River, 1850-1930

Agriculture

- A Agriculture and Settlement, 1750-1850
- B Mixed Farming, 1850-1900
- C Dairy and Speciality Crops, 1900-1950

Industrial Mineral Industry

- A Aggregate Pits and Quarries, 1750-
- B Stonehooking and lake-bottom aggregates
- C Clay and brickmaking

Electric Generation and Transmission

- A Electric Generation and Transmission 1900-

Transportation and the Integration of Economies and Settlement

- A Aboriginal Carrying Routes and Trails
- B Early Trunk roads : (Dundas; Kingston) 1780-1850
- C Early Local Road Network, 1780-1920
- D Waterways - rivers, locks and canals, 1780-1940
- E Shipping (routes, infrastructure and facilities, ship building and maintenance) 1790-1970
- F Railways, 1853-1990

G Provincial Highway System, 1915-
H Aviation, 1912-

Settlement Patterns and Centres

A Early villages, towns and ports, 1780-1850
B Commercial towns, villages and ports, 1850-1890
C Urban industrial centres, villages and ports, 1890-1950
D Regional urbanization and redevelopment, 1950-1990
E Suburban Development, 1910-1950
F Institutional Complexes (schools, hospitals), 1870-1950

Recreation, Sports and Tourism

A Informal Activities, 1790-
B Organized Activity (clubs, regattas, fairs), 1830-
C Summer Resorts and Homes, 1850-1930
D Youth Camps, 1900-
E Tourist Camps, motels and cottages, 1920-

Shoreline Modification and Management

A Lakefilling
B Public works and engineering
C Stabilization projects (groynes, seawalls)

Parks and Conservation

A Public Squares and Parks: local, regional and provincial
B Resource management (water control, reforestation)

Political-Administrative Units

A Upper Canada (1791); province, districts (1788), counties (1792), townships, municipalities (1849-), individual lots.
B Harbour Commissions and national harbours, 1911-
C Conservation authorities and regional governments, 1946-

Ports and Harbours

A Public and Private Investment: wharves, dockwalls, breakwaters, lighthouses, dredging, warehousing, canals.
B Two-tier hierarchical system, 1850+ (Whitby, Port Credit vs Port Hope, Port Darlington, Gosport, etc.)
C Decline of working port and rise of new waterfront uses (marinas, etc)